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WARNKE STRESSES ARMS TALKS' IMPORTANCE

LD150708 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 15 Jun, TASS -- Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has pointed out the importance of the earliest opening of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on reducing strategic arms for the cause of preserving and strengthening peace on earth. Speaking on Monday at an annual conference of representatives of the Stock-Exchange, Paul Warnke stated that at present there is no task more urgent than to create as stable a situation as possible, ruling out any possibility of the outbreak of nuclear war. He said many specialists, including military ones, admit that in our days there can be no such notion as a "limited" nuclear war between the Soviet Union and the USA.

He said an exchange of nuclear strikes between the USA and the USSR which the administration's spokesmen talk about is, in his judgement, a recipe for full destruction of the human civilisation on earth.

The speaker pointed out that the Reagan administration's program in the field of national defence is virtually based on the adoption of a strategy of possibility to win in a nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union.

Mr Warnke called for renouncing the plans for so-called "modernisation" of the armed forces. According to him, any modernisation inevitably leads to the emergence of more advanced types of weapons with the other side and only stimulates the arms race.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH UN LEADER; DINNER GIVEN

LD150428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting in New York with Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations organization. During the conversation there was an exchange of views on questions relating to the activity of the United Nations organization and in particular the work of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. Perez de Cuellar gave a dinner in honor of the USSR delegation.

POLISH, MOZAMBICAN MINISTERS SPEAK AT UN SESSION

LD150728 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 15 Jun, TASS -- Jozef Czyrek, Polish minister of foreign affairs, speaking here at the U.N. General Assembly's current second special session on disarmament, stated that the policy of some NATO countries and first of all that of the United States is undergoing a "dangerous evolution". Those countries, he said, depart from the coordinated and mutually advantageous principles in relations between states with different social systems, resort to diktat, openly interfere in the internal affairs of other states, and renounce a dialogue. They view the arms race not only as a means to destabilize the balance of forces in the world arena and to achieve military superiority but also as an instrument to undermine the economic development of other states.

Jozef Czyrek emphasized that the major task of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly is to help to overcome barriers and obstacles which hinder the development of a dialogue on disarmament. He greeted the new Soviet peace proposals which, he said, are a good contribution to the success of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

Joaquim Chissano, Mozambican minister of foreign affairs, in his speech pointed out the dangerous character of the continuing arms race. As imperialism built up its military might in recent years, he emphasized, the aggressiveness of its actions against the freedom and independence of the peoples grew as well. It is precisely the Western powers that bear responsibility for mankind's failing up till now to take considerable steps on disarmament.

Joaquim Chissano exposed the West's military cooperation with reactionary regimes, with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, in particular. In the African Continent, he pointed out, the way to disarmament runs through the elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

AVERCHENKO NOTES GROWING DISARMAMENT MOVEMENT

LD130914 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun, TASS -- The attention of millions of people in all continents of the world is riveted these days to the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, writes the author of the international review in PRAVDA Boris Averchenko. He points out that the call sounds from the rostrum of the session to do the utmost to prevent a nuclear missile war, which threatens mankind with death. Many speakers rightfully stress that the efforts of the peoples in the struggle for disarmament and durable peace invariably encounter aggressive policy of imperialist states, with the United States at the head, which, building up the arms race, seeks to change the correlation of forces in the world, to destabilize the strategic equilibrium and to ensure itself military superiority over the Soviet Union.

With problems of disarmament being discussed in New York at the competent international forum, Western leaders met in Bonn for a NATO Council's session at the level of heads of state and government, the news analyst points out. They discussed aims and plans of the aggressive military bloc in the present-day situation.

"And though the so-called 'Bonn statement' in word declares the striving of the NATO members for 'prevention of war', establishment of 'constructive relations' between East and West and attainment of 'real detente', in deed, as it is clear from concrete decisions taken by the meeting, the North Atlantic bloc intends to continue its course of further building up the military potential, escalating the arms race and interfering into other states' internal affairs," the review says. The documents which were adopted emphasize the "need" of stepped up military preparations, declare the expansion of the "NATO's zone of action." The participants in the meeting reiterated the hackneyed fabrication on a "Soviet threat."

"The movement for curbing the war advocates, for preserving and consolidating detente is growing wider and stronger," the news analyst stresses. "The peoples firmly demand: 'No to the arms race'. Teleprinters, telegraph and telephones from all parts of the world report mass demonstrations in defence of peace."

"The struggle for an end to the arms race, for disarmament is growing with every passing day."

PRAVDA NOTES ACTIVITIES OF USSR PEACE ACTIVISTS

PM091339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Yu. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "Averting Catastrophe!"]

[Text] The nearer the opening of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament gets, the broader and more active become the mass demonstrations on all continents by peace supporters who are opposed to the arms race and primarily nuclear arms.

In the Soviet Union, mass action in defense of peace and against the nuclear threat, timed for the opening of the General Assembly session, was initiated in May by the two broad campaigns conducted by public organizations -- the Week of Action for Security and Cooperation and the Week of Mass Actions for Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat.

In the period from 24 May through 1 June alone over 14,000 mass functions were held in the country -- assemblies, rallies and processions -- and over 48 million people took part in them. In the resolutions they adopted and in appeals to the participants in the General Assembly session they declared their firm support for the peace program for the eighties, elaborated by our party's 26th congress, and for the subsequent peace initiatives advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Resolutely condemning the adventurist statements by high-ranking U.S. and NATO figures, who publicly admit their intention to use armed force as a tool of their foreigh policy, the Soviet peace supporters warn of the danger for the whole of mankind posed by such plans.

At the same time the participants in the mass actions have formulated their proposals, aimed at averting war and primarily directed against the nuclear threat which is intensifying. Many of these proposals are crystallized in the appeal by the Soviet peace supporters to participants in the second UN General Assembly special session, signed by all members of our committee and another 15.4 million active participants in the mass actions. On 10 June this appeal will be handed to Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general.

According to local information being received, the number of individual letters from Soviet people to participants in the General Assembly session has sharply increased recently. People send copies of many of these letters to us on the committee. Judging by these documents, it is possible to state with certitude that the Soviet public is unanimous in its determination to defend the cause of peace.

This determination found clear expression in the mass rallies which have taken place recently in Moscow, in particular at the all-Moscow meeting of 12,000 peace supporters in the Palace of Sports in Luzhniki and at the meeting of representatives of the creative intelligentsia on 1 June in the House of the Cinema.

"The participants in the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament," Vyacheslav Koptev, steel worker at the Serp i Molot metallurgical plant, said at the meeting in Luzhniki, "have a very great responsibility: They must take account of the peoples' will and this will is perfectly simple. The peoples say: We have had enough of the ruinous and fatally dangerous arms race. They demand: Stop! No more nuclear bombs!"

The writer Aleksandr Chakovskiy spoke with great emotional intensity at the meeting of Moscow's creative intelligentsia. His report on the tasks of creative workers in the struggle for peace aroused the warm approval of the meeting's participants. Those who spoke in the discussions -- movie producer S. Gerasimov, USSR People's Artist R. Nifontova, composer B. Terentyev, sculptor O. Komov, architect N. Ullas, and President of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences M. Kondakov -- called on their colleagues throughout the world to place their creative abilities at the service of the struggle for peace.

"With our weapons -- books, songs, films, posters and the living word," Moscow's creative workers said in the resolution they adopted, "we will fight for a lasting peace throughout the world and for the complete elimination of the danger of nuclear catastrophe from the life of human society."

The struggle against the arms race and for the attainment of accords on their limitation and reduction is being developed on an increasingly broad scale. Throughout the planet straightforward slogans that hundreds of millions of people can comprehend are ringing out loudly: "No to the arms race!" , "No to nuclear war!", "Yes to peace and life on earth!". These slogans meet the aspirations of all mankind, irrespective of existing differences of an ideological, religious or political nature.

The Soviet public is making a tremendous contribution to the struggle to achieve the lofty and noble goals, for peace and detente, for the salvation of life on earth. The mass actions, which are becoming increasingly widespread in our country on the eve of the UN General Assembly special session, will promote its success.

CRITICAL REVIEW OF U.S CW REPORT ISSUED

LD091032 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 9 Jun, TASS -- The report "Chemical War in South-East Asia and Afghanistan" by the U.S. Department of State constitutes an assemblage of unconfirmed conjectures and accusations devoid of any proofs. To establish this an elementary logical analysis is sufficient. The report which does not hold water from scientific point of view is designed to divert attention from real chemical war which the United States conducted in South-East Asia and from the U.S. large-scale preparation for a new chemical war.

This is stated in a critical review of the "document". The review has been prepared by the experts of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Health and other Soviet competent organisations. The Soviet experts' conclusions have been circulated here as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

The U.S. report, the review points out, is built on unconfirmed rumours, on accounts given by persons who pose as eye-witnesses, and on other indirect data of questionable origin. This "information" is not confirmed in any way by independent sources, and conclusions drawn on the strength of it are not only unconvincing but also contradict objective medical and technical data. It is not fortuitous therefore that no material evidence to confirm the accusations but forward in the report has been produced so far.

In order to give the semblance of verisimilitude to the misinformation contained in the U.S. State Departments report, the report has been furnished with a deceptively factological [as received] character. The report gives a large number of geographical names and dates of alleged cases of a use of chemical weapons. Although the reader is unable to check the truth of these data, the long list of populated localities and "victims" is designed, apparently, to impress him. At the same time the report ignores the circumstance that not a single "victim" has been introduced to physicians.

The report has been laced with an objective description of some properties of chemical weapons, which, however, has no bearing on the actual local situation. Thus theoretical discourses on the non-persistence of toxic agents in the area of their supposed use are designed to justify the lack of material evidence of such a use.

It is significant that the U.S. authorities' assertions as to which exactly toxic agents were used changed all the time. At first it has asserted that nerve, blister, and other "traditional" toxic gases were allegedly used, though no proof of that was given.

Then, beginning from September 1981, a version as to a use of mycotoxins in South-East Asia and Afghanistan was put forward. The old version was discarded. At present the U.S. Department of State makes another about-face: In its report dated March 22, 1982, to Congress, the State Department lumps together all old and new "proofs" of a chemical war in South-East Asia and Afghanistan.

PRAVDA COVERAGE OF 36TH CEMA SESSION IN BUDAPEST

Departure for Budapest

PM111511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Bound for CEMA Session"]

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Budapest 7 June. It will be attending the 36th CEMA session.

The delegation comprises V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.K. Antonov, N.K. Baybakov, G.I. Marchuk and N.V. Tayzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials.

Hungarian Ambassador to the USSR M. Szuros was in the sendoff party.

'International Review'

LD130702 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jun, TASS -- It was convincingly proved at the CMEA Budapest session that despite complicated conditions of economic development, the CMEA member-countries, relying upon advantages of socialist economy, mutual aid and support of each other, made last year a new important step forward in realization of tasks of the current five-year plan period, development of social production. The national income increased in CMEA member-states. Industrial production went up. The output of products in branches which determine scientific-technical progress was growing at a priority rate, writes the newspaper PRAVDA in its weekly International Review.

The session discussed and outlined important practical steps of expanding and deepening cooperation which will promote more efficient use of the economic potential of the fraternal states, successful implementation of their creative tasks, the newspaper recalls. The programme of coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990 was discussed and approved.

The participants in the Budapest session stressed the importance of expanding and consolidating equitable links with developing countries, the importance of helping them strengthen their national economy and independence, the newspaper stresses. This assumes a particular significance now when the United States and its allies are heightening economic expansion in those young states.

The CMEA member-countries render economic and technical assistance to 92 developing states. 3,330 industrial enterprises and other projects were put into operation there by the beginning of the 1980s as a result of that aid.

Final Proceedings

PM141601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "In the Fraternal Countries' Interests"]

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun -- Mutual and multilateral cooperation among the CEMA countries and the broadening of production, commercial, scientific and technical ties are becoming a very important factor in consolidating their positions in the world economy. The policy of deepening socialist economic integration has been reaffirmed by the CEMA session whose 36th sitting has taken place in the Hungarian capital. It was held at the level of the heads of the CEMA countries' governments.

The results and development prospects of cooperation were discussed, as always, in a businesslike, constructive and comradely atmosphere, and the discussion was characterized by unanimity and full mutual understanding.

At today's concluding session the heads of the delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR and also the SFRY signed the protocol of the 36th session sitting.

A general agreement was signed on multilateral cooperation in the development and broad use of microprocessor techniques in the CEMA countries' national economies. A general agreement was also signed on multilateral cooperation in developing and organizing the specialized and collaborative production of industrial robots. These documents provide for joint research and design development to be carried out and for the specialized series production of autonomatic sets of machines, control systems and instruments to be organized. All technology must be equipped with the latest electronic facilities.

An intergovernmental agreement on multilateral international sepcialization and collaboration in the development and production ofproducts of the microelectronic element base for computer facilities, special technological equipment and especially pure materials for microelectronics is aimed at strengthening the basis for the retooling of the CEMA countries' national economies.

The program coordinating national economic plans in the period 1986-1990 is designed to help realize the policy of the fraternal countries' communist and workers parties of intensifying production as an important precondition for growth in the peoples' well-being. The session considered and approved it. The participants proceed from the premise that coordination must be carried out within the channel of agreement on the CEMA countries' economic, scientific and technical policies, above all in developing interrelated sectors. It is planned to broaden the participation of countries such as Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia in the international socialist division of labor. This accords with the need to accelerate the development and enhance the efficiency of their economies.

During its work the session examined how the agreement on multilateral international specialization and collaboration in the production and mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations is being fulfilled. This program of joint work, which has no parallel in the world practice of cooperation, will substantially improve the satisfaction of the fraternal countries' electricity needs. Great work has been done to implement the agreement. The session adopted recommendations on the further development of cooperation in nuclear power generation and specialization and collaboration in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations.

A program of multilateral cooperation in the sphere of color television was approved at the session. It takes account of the population's growing requirements for modern types of domestic equipment.

A communique was adopted, which is being published in the press.

It was decided that the next, 37th CEMA session will be held in Berlin in 1983.

The concluding speech was delivered by G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who emphasized that a broad fruitful exchange of opinions on fundamental questions of fraternal cooperation will serve to further deepen and broaden socialist economic integration.

W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, delivered a reply speech.

With this the 36th CEMA session concluded its work.

Kadar Receives Delegates

PM141517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Delegations"]

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun -- J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, today received the heads of the delegations which participated in the 36th CEMA session.

The meeting was attended by N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the heads of other CEMA members' delegations, the leader of the SFRY delegation and the CEMA secretary.

Comrade J. Kadar rated highly the outcome of the discussion at the 36th CEMA session of the results of and prospects for the fraternal countries' economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The planned implementation of the CEMA comprehensive program and the long-term targeted programs for cooperation in key sectors of material production, he stressed, are not only of economic but also great political significance.

The benefits of socialist integration make it possible to successfully resolve the strategic tasks aimed at raising the living standards of the community countries' peoples. The strengthening of the socialist states' economic potential is an important factor for consolidating world peace.

In an international situation which has worsened through the imperialist circles' fault, J. Kadar noted, the MSZMP and Hungary will make every effort to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and countries and will actively promote the conduct of a coordinated foreign policy course of preserving and developing the processes of detente and the spirit of cooperation.

On the delegations' behalf, Comrade N.A. Tikhonov expressed sincere gratitude to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Government and Comrade J. Kadar personally for the warm reception and the establishment of fine conditions for the CEMA session's fruitful work in Budapest.

Participating in the meeting were G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and other Hungarian leaders.

The meeting was held in a warm fraternal atmosphere.

Delegation Returns

PM141411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun, TASS -- The Soviet delegation headed by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left for Moscow today. It had been taking part in the 36th CEMA session.

The delegation included V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.K. Antonov, N.K. Baybakov, G.I. Marchuk and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance; N.C. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; F. Havasi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, L. Mehes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and minister of industry; J. Marjai and L. Faluvegi, deputy chairmen of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; and other officials.

V.N. Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Hungary, was among the sendoff party.

The delegation was met at Moscow airport by A.Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers and other officials.

L. Vaci, Hungarian charge d'affaires in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

CEMA Communique

PM141035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

["Communique on the 36th CEMA Session"]

[Text] The routine, 36th CEMA session was held in the Hungarian capital Budapest on 8-10 June 1982.

Taking part in the session's work were CEMA countries' delegations headed by G. Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; To Huu, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; W. Stoph, chairman of the GDB Council of Ministers; C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers; J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; C. Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania; N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L. Strougal, premier of the CSSR.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government, an SFRY delegation headed by Z. Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, took part in the session.

Taking part in the session as observers, by invitation, were representatives of the People's Republic of Angola, the DRA, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mozambique and Socialist Ethiopia.

Taking part in the session's work were N.V. Faddeyev, secretary of CEMA, and representatives of CEMA committees and certain international economic organizations set up by the socialist countries.

G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and head of the Hungarian delegation, was chairman.

The council session approved the activity of the CEMA Executive Committee between the 35th and 36th CEMA Sessions.

It was noted that in 1981 the CEMA countries, under the leadership of their Communist and Workers' Parties, exploiting the advantages of the socialist system and mobilizing internal resources, took an important step forward in implementing the tasks of the current 5-Year Plan and developing social production.

The production of output in sectors determining scientific and technical progress, above all in machine building, electronics, the power industry and chemicals, increased at preferential rates.

The bulk of the increase in industrial output was achieved on the basis of increased labor productivity. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions in several countries, the volume of agricultural products produced in 1981 in the CEMA countries as a whole remained at the 1980 level. Reciprocal foreign trade turnover between CEMA countries increased, accounting for 55 percent of their total trade turnover last year.

It was unanimously stressed at the session that an increasing role is played in the development of the CEMA countries' national economies by the further deepening of cooperation and socialist economic integration and the expansion of their reciprocal production, scientific, technical and trading ties. This cooperation is becoming an increasingly substantial factor in strengthening the CEMA countries' positions in the world economy.

Particular significance in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of CEMA countries and improving their economic, scientific and technical cooperation was attached to talks between the leaders of fraternal parties and states, including the Crimea meetings. The implementation of agreements reached at these meetings promoted the further development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation among CEMA countries in the interests of the successful resolution of the socioeconomic development tasks set by the congresses of the countries' communist and workers' parties.

The past year saw the continuation of planned work to implement the comprehensive program, the long-term targeted programs for cooperation among CEMA countries and the session resolutions. Here great attention was devoted to the elaboration and organization of specialized production of progressive systems of machinery and equipment, which are of great significance for economic intensification, and also to questions of supplying the fraternal countries' population more fully with high quality industrial and food products.

The session noted that the development of the national economies of and cooperation among CEMA countries took place in deteriorating world market conditions and in a complex international situation resulting from the activation of the imperialist states' policy of strength, whipping up the arms race, increasing military spending and interfering in other countries' internal affairs.

Imperialist circles in the United States and a number of other NATO countries, with a view to bringing political pressure to bear, stepped up their discrimination against CEMA countries, applied "sanctions" and curtailed trade and economic ties with them, particularly with Poland and the USSR. The illegal policy of economic blockade against fraternal Cuba is being stepped up.

The declaration recently adopted at the Versailles conference shows that the chief capitalist countries intend to complicate still further trade, credit and other economic relations with the CEMA countries.

Reaffirming the stance expressed in the CEMA Executive Committee statement of 22 January this year, the session resolutely rejects these actions and considers that they are aimed at exacerbating international tension and that they hinder the development of peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation, run counter to the interests not only of the CEMA countries but of all peoples of the world and constitute gross violation of the generally acknowledged norms of international life and the principles of the UN Charter and the CSCE Final Act. The session regards any interference in the internal affairs of the CEMA member Poland as impermissible.

It was stressed unanimously that such actions will not succeed. The CEMA countries, while strengthening their cohesion and mutual cooperation and developing ties with other states with an interest in strengthening peace and international cooperation, firmly intend to ensure their own sure development.

The CEMA countries have given and continue to give all-round assistance to the fraternal Polish people in overcoming economic difficulties and ensuring the conditions for the country's further socialist development.

The session examined and approved a program for the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990, which is intended to promote the implementation of the communist and workers' parties' course of intensification of production in the interests of increasing the prosperity of the fraternal countries' peoples. It was established that the coordination of plans will be supplemented by the coordination of economic, scientific and technical policy by interested CEMA countries. Here special significance must be attached to utilizing the potential of international socialist division of labor with a view of accelerating scientific and technical progress and ensuring the balanced development of the CEMA countries' national economies.

The program provides for intensification of the multilateral approach to the solution of the main tasks of cooperation and for wider coordination of capital investments in agreed spheres and projects. Proposals will be elaborated for developing scientific-technical cooperation and production sharing and for introducing the achievements of science and technology on this basis in key sectors of the national economy.

Bearing in mind the need to accelerate the development and enhance the efficiency of the economies of the SRV, Cuba and Mongolia, their broader participation in the international socialist division of labor is planned. In accordance with the comprehensive program, it is planned to continue to apply agreed preferential terms of cooperation with respect to these countries.

Attaching special significance to the pooling of efforts on the most important salients of scientific and technical progress, during the session the heads of the CEMA countries' delegations signed general agreements on cooperation in developing and making extensive use of microprocessor technology in the national economy and also in developing and organizing the specialized and shared production of industrial robots. The program of work on microprocessors and coordinated measures for cooperation in the sphere of robot technology approved by the session provide for joint scientific research and planning and design developments and for the organization of specialized series production of automated technological complexes of machinery, instruments and automation facilities supplied with sophisticated electronic systems.

An intergovernmental multilateral agreement was also signed on questions of specialization and sharing in the production of microchips for computers and of materials and manufacturing equipment for microelectronics.

The implementation of these documents will make it possible to strengthen the base for retooling the CEMA countries' national economies and automating production processes in industry and agriculture and many types of work in the management sphere and will make it possible to cut back on the use of manual labor, particularly in labor-intensive and heavy operations, and to save energy, raw and semifinished materials.

There was an examination of progress in implementing the agreement on multilateral international production specialization and sharing and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations. It was stressed that the implementation of this agreement will substantially improve the satisfaction of the member-countries' electricity requirements. The session noted that these countries have done a lot of work on creating specialized production facilities and organizing production and delivery of complex new equipment.

In the current 5-year plan the shared production of equipment for water-cooled reactor installations with a unity capacity of 1,000 megawatts will be initiated.

The session adopted recommendations for the further development of cooperation in the nuclear energy sphere and specialization and sharing in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations.

The CEMA session noted the need to step up cooperation in saving and making rational use of fuel, energy and raw material, including secondary raw material. The CEMA organs are assigned the task of preparing proposals on this question, primarily in the sphere of elaborating and introducing energy- and material-saving manufacturing processes and equipment and expanding the exchange of leading experience.

Considering the population's growing requirements for modern types of domestic appliances, the session approved a program for multilateral cooperation in the color television broadcasting sphere. The development of new types of color television sets, kinescopes, studio equipment, video equipment and the manufacturing tools and instruments necessary for their production and the assimilation of their production are planned.

It was noted with satisfaction that there had been further development of cooperation with Yugoslavia on the basis of the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY and also with Angola, the DRA the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique and Socialist Ethiopia.

The session stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical spheres with countries oriented toward a socialist path of development and seeking closer ties with CEMA, and also with all developing countries. In 1981 CEMA countries gave economic and technical assistance to 92 developing states with a view to strengthening mainly the state sector of their economies, assimilating natural resources and expanding the training of national cadres. A decision was taken on the improvement of work within the CEMA framework on multilateral cooperation with the developing states.

The CEMA countries' desire was stressed to develop trade-economic and scientific-technical ties with capitalist states displaying readiness to cooperate on terms on equality and mutual advantage while observing the relevant provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In this connection the successful development was noted of cooperation with Finland, including cooperation on the basis of its agreement concluded with CEMA.

The heads of the delegations voiced the unanimous conviction that the consistent and plan-governed intensification of all-around cooperation among the CEMA countries will continue to promote the successful fulfillment by these countries' peoples of the economic and social tasks facing them and to assist the relaxation of international tension and the cause of peace and social progress.

The 36th CEMA session took place in an atmosphere of unanimity, complete mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH KADAR, JARUZELSKI

PM151105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] Budapest, 9 Jun -- A meeting took place here today between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

During the warm, friendly talks, which were held in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding, chief attention was devoted to the development and deepening of ties between our parties and countries and to the realization of the accords reached during the meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar. It was emphasized that the further development of both bilateral and multilateral relations in the political, economic and other spheres and cooperation within the CEMA framework will continue to promote the successful resolution of the tasks of communist and socialist building and the consolidation of the fraternal countries' positions in the international arena.

Both sides confirmed that the USSR and Hungary resolutely condemn the imperialist states' policy of escalating the arms race and of blackmail and discrimination with regard to the socialist countries and will struggle consistently for the preservation of peace and the people's security.

The following participated in the talks: on the Hungarian side -- F. Havasi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and J. Berecz, chief of an MSZMP Central Committee section; on the Soviet side -- V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.N. Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Hungary.

Budapest, 9 Jun -- N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who heads the Soviet delegation at the 36th CEMA session sitting, has had a meeting with W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and head of the Polish delegation.

Questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation in the political and economic spheres and of the development of integration ties within the CEMA framework were discussed during the talks. Certain urgent international problems of mutual interest were also touched upon.

The following participated in the talks: on the Soviet side -- V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; on the Polish side -- M. Wozniak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Z. Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The talks were held in a comradely atmosphere.

CEMA 'WORTHY REPLY' TO ATTEMPTS TO BLOCK TRADE

LD112210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] Having completed its work, the 36th CEMA session has become a noteworthy event in the life of the socialist world. At this session, as at preceding ones, results of development of cooperation among socialist states during the past year were summed up. During this period socialist countries dealt confidently with all tasks defined by the congresses of the ruling Communist Workers' Parties.

Even taking into account unfavourable developments in certain socialist countries -- I have in mind first and foremost Poland -- the overall growth of the socialist world's production is there to be seen. At the same time these achievements of socialist states form a contrast with the deep economic crisis in which the capitalist West finds itself at the present time. By their intensity and scale, these crisis phenomena which accompany today's economic situation in the capitalist world can be compared to the capitalist system's profound crisis in the thirties.

But we are above all interested in our own affairs, and in this respect the CEMA session appears to be a worthy reply to U.S. attempts to block business ties with the socialist world. Socialist countries do not set their hopes on captialism. They rely on their own strengths, the united capacity of each country and the possibilities of fraternal cooperation between them. In this respect the session's decisions on the development of microprocessing technology and construction of robots appear to be very interesting, and so is all the attention paid to avant-garde industries which determine scientific-technical progress today. The decisions of the CEMA session create the necessary basis for an advance by the socialist countries in the areas of developing and deepening socialist economic integration, which will of course serve as a good foundation for raising the well-being of the peoples of the countries of socialism.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

LD111828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Jun 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio foreign political commentator; Andrey Stepanov, NOVOYE VREMYA observer; and Eduard Kovalev, international affairs journalist]

Middle East Situation

[Excerpt] [Kosovan] Israel's aggression against Lebanon has been going on for almost a week now. According to the Lebanese Red Crescent, about 10,000 peaceful inhabitants of that long-suffering country have already died or received wounds as a result of Israeli air, land and sea bombardments. The aggressors are bringing more and more forces into combat and have now concentrated their efforts against the Syrian forces. The Syrian forces have succeeded in repulsing the aggressor's attempt to stage a sea landing on the Lebanese coast and in thwarting the enemy's combat operations in the Ashshuf area. Serious battles have continued in the Al-Biqa' valley, where the Syrian forces have been repulsing attacks by the Israeli aggressors in three directions. Such are the latest reports on the course of combat actions in the Lebanon.

And now I turn to letters from our listeners who ask: Why has Tel Aviv undertaken an attack on Lebanon at this particular time? This is asked in particular by Comrades Tyutryn from Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Serebrov from Leningrad, and Malenkov from Serpukhov, and from a number of other listeners. I put this to Andrey Anatoliyevich Stepanov, candidate of history and observer of NOVOYE VREMYA. Over to you, Andrey Anatoliyevich.

[Stepanov] Well, what can one say? The Israeli attack has been long awaited. Tel Aviv only needed a pretext. Moreover they could fabricate this pretext themselves: stage some attack, provoke some extremist groupings -- it did not really matter what. And so the shooting of the Israeli ambassador in London became such a pretext. Although a PLO spokesman totally denied his organization's involvement in the attempt, Tel Aviv pretended not to notice this denial and readily seized on this tale which would correspond with its expansionist plans.

And so the Israeli machine went full steam ahead. The question arises: Why did the Israeli leadership decide on aggression against Lebanon at precisely this moment? Well, at this moment the international situation -- how can one put it -- is playing into the hands of Israel's plans very well. Public attention is directed toward the conflict over the Falkland Islands, and as far as the Near East is concerned, blood is already being shed there and shots are already being fired, the protracted Iraq-Iran conflict is still going on.

[Kosovan] Andrey Anatoliyevich, it would seem the Israeli leadership considers that the Arab world is split.

[Stepanov] Indeed. Let us take a close look at the Arab world. Take Egypt, one of the biggest, and, to put it bluntly, the most powerful Arab state: Egypt has effectively been withdrawn from the front of the overall Arab struggle, completely withdrawn. As a result of the Camp David agreements Egypt is now so enmeshed by all sorts of obligations and agreements with the United States that Israel feels completely secure on its southern front, the front on which Israel suffered its greatest losses during the October war of 1973. The rear of the Israeli Army is now very securely covered by the multinational forces deployed in the Sinai Peninsula. Listeners no doubt are well aware that the backbone of these forces consists of American units of the notorious Rapid Deployment Force. If we look, say, in the other direction, in 1973 Iraq came to the aid of Syria and gave it substantial support in repulsing the Israeli attacks on Damascus, but now Iraq is embroiled in a completely unnecessary conflict, its forces are to a considerable degree exhausted and not in a position to come to assistance.

[Kosovan] Andrey Anatoliyevich, apart from this there is one more circumstance. There have been big protest demonstrations in the past 3 months against the Israeli occupation on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, which were occupied by Israel in 1967, and this is no accident.

[Stepanov] Having concluded the Camp David agreements, Israel interprets that part of these agreements which concerns administrative autonomy for the Palestinians in a way which exclusively suits it; that is, Tel Aviv interprets autonomy as the effective annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and interprets administrative autonomy and the word autonomy as self-rule not for the territories but only for the population in those same occupied territories. Insofar as Israel's talks with Egypt have become deadlocked, Israel has decided to introduce unilaterally its own interpretation of this autonomy, that is, effectively to annex these lands, just as the Arab territories of, say, the eastern part of Jerusalem or the Syrian Golan Heights were also annexed.

[Kosovan] Andrey Anatoliyevich, here no doubt one may cite as an example the statement by a certain Colonel Mossen, the civilian administrator of the occupied territories appointed to this post by the Israeli leadership. In the Israeli press he quite openly stated that it was impossible to pacify the rebellious population of the lands occupied by Israel, that is the territories on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, without dealing a blow to the forces of the Palestinian resistance movement. Andrey Anatoliyevich, why does Tel Aviv attribute such significance to this question?

[Stepanov] Because the Palestinian resistance forces, which have also grown considerably in quality recently, are a symbol of the Palestinian resistance. Therefore it is impossible to intimidate the population of the West Bank without dealing a blow to the organized Palestinian units.

[Kosovan] And what is the U.S. policy in the present situation?

[Stepanov] It must be said that the United States has pursued a two-faced policy regarding Israeli plans. On the one hand the United States effectively encouraged, and is still encouraging, Israeli aggression.

[Kosovan] This is manifested, Andrey Antoliyevich, by the fact that Israel is literally jam packed with U.S. military equipment. Quite recently U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger again asked Congress for permission to sell an additional 75 F-16 fighter-bombers to Tel Aviv.

[Stepanov] Why is all this being done? Well, it is perfectly obvious that Washington is well aware that Israel wants to solve the Palestinian problem in just one way, that is, to totally liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement, to solve this problem exclusively on the battlefield and not at the negotiating table. On the other hand, the United States is well aware that Israel's largescale combat actions against the Palestinian resistance movement will inevitably evoke -- and this is what has indeed happened -- a very sharp and negative response from the Arab world.

[Kosovan] Andrey Anatoliyevich, I think this is the very time to dwell on this question.

[Stepanov] It must be said that the wave of protest is very strong, and has embraced literally all the Arab countries. Saudi Arabia has come out very sharply against the Israeli forces' incursion into Lebanon. Syria has declared its readiness to fight side by side with the Palestinian resistance against the Israeli aggressors. This aggression has also been condemned in Cairo. True, this aggression itself was delicately called a major mistake which, they said, was being made by the Israeli leadership, and on the other hand they stated that no unilateral military actions by Egypt in response to Israeli aggression would ensure. Thus they confirmed the generally known fact that Egypt was excluded from the all-Arab front of struggle.

[Kosovan] But the question arises: Is the Israeli aggressor getting away with it so lightly on the battlefield? We know that fierce battles are now underway on Lebanese territory and that the enemy has been halted in many sectors. Andrey Anatoliyevich, what is the real strength of the Palestinian resistance?

[Stepanov] It must be said that the Palestinians -- and according to Western estimates there were about 5,000 people directly engaged in the armed formations of the Palestinian resistance -- are now opposed by an over 60,000-strong intervention corps which has moved into southern Lebanon. It would seem that the forces are too unequal, and indeed the Palestinians' advance positions are under pressure from the superior forces of the enemy, which of course has an overwhelming superiority in artillery, rockets and armored vehicles, and under uninterrupted bombardment from the Israeli Air Force, but nevertheless the Palestinians are offering very intense resistance.

The Palestinians' mobilization possibilities are quite big. Western correspondents have calculated that within days the Palestinians' detachments may rise to 10,000 people, and practically the whole population is engaged in military training including all the inhabitants of the Palestinian refugee camps. The Palestinians are fighting literally for each house, for each trench, for each village, for each height.

The admission of certain Israeli officers is also telling in this respect. They say bluntly that they never expected to meet such well-organized and powerful resistance from the Palestinians. Their armaments and their military and organizational power proved to be much higher than those which the interventionists expected to meet.

[Kosovan] It is clear that the aggressor is now suffering big losses. The blitzkrieg which Tel Aviv had planned is not coming about, and for example on 10 June alone the Israelis lost 6 planes and 164 tanks and armored personnel carriers.

[Stepanov] In any case the resistance to the aggressor is growing both on the part of the Palestinians and on the part of the Arab world, because the Israeli aggression itself has served as a catalyst to unite the efforts of the Arab countries in the struggle against Israeli aggression. This is what the United States was most afraid of, because the blatant Israeli aggression and the sharp negative reaction which it inevitably had to arouse, and has aroused, in the Arab world, deal a blow to the American plans for a strategic agreement in that region.

[Kosovan] Andrey Anatoliyevich, explain what is the essence of these plans for a strategic agreement.

[Stepanov] The point is to bring together Israel and the conservative Arab regimes of that region, to make them into some kind of military-political bloc, naturally on an anti-Soviet basis and naturally on the basis of struggling against progressive forces in the Arab region.

[Kosovan] And what is happening now?

[Stepanov] In fact what is happening is that there can now be no talk of any strategic agreement between the conservative Arab regimes and Israel. Israel has been presented to the whole Arab world as a blatant aggressor in which the voice of reason is dumb, and the United States has been presented as the patron of this aggressor.

Spain's Entry Into NATO

[Kosovan] Thank you, Andrey Anatoliyevich. At the start of June at the NATO headquarters in Brussels the official ceremony took place of receiving Spain into that military-political bloc as the new, 16th member. Our listener Yakov Tikhonovich Markarov in the settlement of Krivozerye, Penzenskaya Oblast, asks about the significance of this event and asks for an analysis of the consequences of this event. In our studio is Eduard Vasiliyevich Kovalev, international affairs journalist, whom we have invited to reply to your questions. Eduard Vasiliyevich, please.

[Kovalev] The West is now really not concealing its satisfaction with this event. It is hoped there that the entry into NATO of yet another, the 16th, participant will, of course, allow the addition to the already existing potential of the North Atlantic bloc of the military-strategic possibilities of the new partner. And these are by no means small. However, to start with, I would like to note the serious international significance of this event.

This significance is undoubted. And its unfavorable, negative, consequences for international peace and security are quite evident. The expansion of NATO can be applauded only by those circles who would like to further fan up the atmosphere of mutual distrust and alienation in interstate relations, to conduct a policy of intimidation, to intensify the arms race, to raise the level of military confrontation between East and West, to hinder arranging a dialogue between countries with different sociopolitical systems which is useful for the cause of peace; in a word, by those who are trying to lead the European states away from the road of peace and equal cooperation, from the road of good-neighborliness and detente which they chose in Helsinki alomst 7 years ago when they signed in the Finnish capital the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. That is, they are trying to return Europe to the path of cold war.

Let us first look at the political aspects of what has happened. Let us recall, comrades, what obligations are placed on its participants by the Helsinki Final Act which has been signed by Spain and by those who have long been trying to draw it into NATO. In the first instance this refers, of course, to the United States. The Final Act demands the strengthening of trust among participant states in the European conference and by this means to promote the consolidation of stability and security in Europe. It also demands the lessening of military confrontation and the promotion of disarmament. There is no doubt at all that the admission of Spain into NATO directly contradicts both these aims and obligations. The expansion of NATO does not serve the strengthening of trust among states. On the contrary, it raises the level of military confrontation and is contrary to the efforts aimed at disarmament and at limiting armaments.

And here is another consideration. This act by the Western powers directly ignores the UN General Assembly resolution which has received widespread support and which contains the appeal to disband existing military alliances and, as a first step, to refrain from actions leading to their expansion. Spain's entry into NATO shows that the leaders of the bloc, and in the first instance the leaders of the United States, are continuing to conduct a policy of destroying the military equality which has grown up between the USSR and the United States, and on the whole between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. On this subject only one thing can be said: These attempts are in vain but nevertheless they remain dangerous.

[Kosovan] Eduard Vasiliyevich, perhaps one should dwell in more detail on the military-strategic importance of Spain's entry into NATO.

[Kovalev] For NATO's chief partner, the United States, it was important to harness Spain firmly to the NATO military chariot and to make it an accessory to America's and NATO's aggressive course toward confrontation and conflict. This is shown by its clear striving to add the military-strategic possibilities possessed by Spain to the existing aggregate potential of NATO. And Spain's possibilities are by no means small. This country is located at the junction of Europe and Africa; it covers the busy maritime communications in the Mediterranean Sea and the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean. Anyone who has military bases in Spain can easily control these communications.

I would like to point out another important aspect of this problem. A threat to universal peace is presented by the possibility of using Spain's territory for military aims including deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons there. True, we constantly hear from Madrid that Spain as yet does not intend to deploy nuclear weapons on its territory. But let us ask the question: Does this intention of Spain to maintain its present non-nuclear status coincide with the U.S. plans, and if not, then whose point of view will predominate in the end?

You recall, of course, that Eugene Rostow, a representaive of the U.S. administration, stated recently that all NATO countries, and now of course Spain, should be ready to deploy in them any types of weapons necessary to the alliance, including nuclear ones. A statement with the same implication was made literally a few days before Spain's entry into NATO by General Gontier, chief of staff of the Belgian Army.

[Kosovan] Eduard Vasiliyevich, from reading the Western press it is evident that many political observers in the West hold that the United States did not drag Spain into NATO in order to pay special attention to Spain's opinion if the latter is contrary to the opinion of the Pentagon.

[Kovalev] Indeed, whatever the intentions of Spain itself might have been, from now on, by virture of the severe procedures which have been established in NATO, Spain will have to adapt its policy to the wishes of the NATO leaders who determine the general policy of the Western military-political bloc. Past experience and a realistic assessment of the present position within NATO, where methods of force enjoy respect, strongly support the belief that Spain will hardly manage to maintain independence in its foreign policy. Bloc discipline and Atlantic solidarity in reality mean a limitation of national independence and detriment to the national interests of the bloc's junior partners.

In entering NATO, Spain also falls under the sphere of action of this bloc's doctrines. According to the logic of things, the notorious doctrine of limited nuclear war in Europe which was invented in Washington and which is being circulated in NATO military circles is now being spread to Spain.

[Kosovan] Eduard Vasiliyevich, here is the final question. Will Spain itself gain from joining NATO?

[Kovalev] Valeriy Ivanovich, this question is also very interesting. Judging from reports in the Spanish press, it is being asked by many people on the Iberian Peninsula. Very varied answers are being given to it. Although pro-Atlantic circles assure the Spaniards of great advantage for them from rapid and total integration into NATO, other, sober voices in the country describe what has happened as a historic mistake. Spain's entry into NATO, the Spanish Government's course of militarization and the arms race are meeting with a resolute rebuff from the country's democratic forces. As Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, stated a few days ago, should his party be victorious in the forthcoming elections, a nationwide referendum will be held in the country about participation in NATO. Gonzalez and the other socialists have no doubt about what the reply of the Spanish people will be, for an extensive mass movement opposing the government's policy of entry was formed in Spain itself before the country's admission into NATO.

I would like to point out one other thing. In spite of all assurances to the contrary, after entering the North Atlantic bloc Spain loses its independence in foreign political affairs in very many directions. Thus, it virtually ceases to play the role of link between Europe and Latin America, with the Arab countries and the Third World. There is no guarantee that Spain will not begin to be urged to participate in various adventures whenever this is required by the NATO bloc bosses. It is quite possible that a situation will arise when Spanish naval vessels included in the bloc's naval forces might be ordered to set off for foreign shores to defend interests which are alien to Spain. Events in the South Atlantic may serve as an example of such a situation, for the NATO countries were forced to support the bellicose position of the Thatcher government. They acted on the basis of the principle of Atlantic solidarity and bloc discipline.

Spain's entry into NATO is of course not a matter just for itself, not just for the United States which played the role of chief instigator for expanding the North Atlantic bloc and stepping up its military preparations. This question touches upon the broad interests of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and beyond its borders, that is, throughout the world.

The Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to this issue. At one time, in September of last year, the Soviet Union openly expressed to Spain its principled, negative, attitude to this question. This position remains in force at the present time. It is clear that the step that Spain has taken does not serve the interests of peace and international security. It is a plus for NATO, a plus for the aggressive policy of the United States, but at the same time it is a minus for Spain itself, a minus for the interests of peace, international cooperation, and good-neighborly relations on our continent.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Eduard Vasiliyevich.

REACTION TO NATO SUMMIT MEETING IN BONN

Peace Demonstration

LD112138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1815 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn has never seen anything like it. The Rhine River seems to have become a political watershed: On one bank, in the government precinct behind a series of police ranks, the heads of state and governments of NATO countries met while on the other bank the biggest protest demonstration in the history of the FRG took place. More than 300,000 people arrived in Bonn in order to tell NATO leaders: Nothing is more important than peace. An arms race leads to a disaster. Enough armaments. A "no" to new American nuclear missiles. Almost 2,000 organizations with various political, ideological or religious orientations followed the slogans: "Rise to fight for peace."

The participants in the Bonn demonstration viewed the meeting of NATO leaders as a challenge to world public opinion. And indeed, while in New York work has begun by the UN's second emergency session on disarmament, the NATO leaders sat down in Bonn with a view to adopting new programs of armaments for the eighties.

The current session of NATO leaders has been taking place during a sharp aggravation of the international situation. It was accompanied by the sound of Israeli shells and bombs exploding in Lebanon and of the British ones exploding in the Falkland Islands. Both Israel and Britain are very close allies of the United States. These conflicts show beyond doubt the danger of the attempt by the U.S. administration to widen the field of NATO activities to other regions of the world. The peace-making rhetoric of the so-called Bonn Declaration is but a coverup for the policy aimed at further militarization.

This is particularly clear in view of a special document foisted by the Americans upon the meeting in Bonn concerning exclusively military issues. More armaments -- including both nuclear missiles and conventional weapons -- constitute the essence of this document which especially emphasizes the importance of the decisions on the location in Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles, clearly seeking to alter the strategic balance in Europe.

At the time when in the top-secret premises of NATO in the residence of the FRG chancellor, Atlantic leaders were endorsing the marching orders for the further expansion of NATO's military might the participants of the gigantic demonstration in Bonn adopted an appeal which says: We demand a disarmament policy. It is time to put an end to the insanity of NATO armaments. The new nuclear missiles should not be sited in Europe. Down with all the types of atomic weapons.

Bonn Declaration Assessed

DW140916 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "The Bonn Communique on the NATO Summit Shows America's Hand"]

[Text] Dear FRG listeners, top politicians of the government coalition and the Bundestag opposition said they were looking forward to Reagan's Bonn visit.

The Bonn NATO summit Schnidt and Genscher had wanted very much is over now. It issued its final communique on Thursday. It consists of a main part, the so-called Bonn Declaration, as well as two appendixes dealing with arms control and disarmament on the one hand, and NATO's military policy on the other. The Bonn Declaration and both appendixes clearly and unmistakably show America's hand.

In his concluding balance on the NATO summit meeting Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said the conference was a very positive signal. A positive signal? Of what? The summiteers in their Bonn Declaration announced the guidelines of NATO's policy. They say in this document that among other things this policy is to prevent war and pursue a constructive West-East relationship as well as so-called real detente. How do they want to achieve this? They say in their Bonn Declaration that it is their goal to prevent war and create the bases for lasting peace. At the same time they consider further rearmament measures by NATO to be indispensable.

This makes it clear that the participants in the NATO summit give preference to rearmament policy over arms reduction and disarmament. They do not want to build peace and security on the basis of arms and force reductions but -- against all negative experience -- on the basis of a strong accumulation of arms. The Bonn Declaration demands that all NATO members increase their military potential. In this respect, the NATO document stresses, the alliance partners will give priority to finding ways and means to fully use new technologies, both technically and economically.

Moreover, in its Bonn Declaration the NATO summit holds to its strategy of deterrence and its plans for the build-up of its nuclear-arms potential. This definitely proves that the appendix on arms control and disarmament only is supposed to camouflage the perfecting of NATO's rearmament policy. All things considered, NATO keeps to its policy of arms buildup, which is contrary to every policy of ensuring peace.

The NATO summit claims in its Bonn Declaration that it is its goal to develop substantial and balanced West-East relations aimed at real detente. However, a close study of the NATO document regarding the ways and proposals to reach the mentioned aim only reveals that the NATO summit harbored the illusion that its members could use thier trade, economic and financial relations with the socialist states as a means of pressure. This is a futile attempt. With such a policy as well as a futher rearmament policy by NATO, detente will be buried.

The Bonn NATO summit met at a time when the UN disarmament conference opened in New York. However, the fact that the NATO summit in the windowless rooms of the chancellor's office in Bonn decided on NATO's new rearmament plans and programs as well as its policy of force and pressure toward socialist and Third World countries must be considered as being a challenge to all peaceloving social forces and countries.

PRAVDA Comment

LD121120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0355 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun (TASS) -- NATO's attempts to turn back world development have come up against a mighty anti-war movement on both sides of the Atlantic, PRAVDA Bonn correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylov writes. Here on the other bank of the Rhine, opposite the place where the Atlantic alliance meeting took place, he points out that more than 400,000 peace champions have met. There has never been such a massive and fighting demonstration for peace and disarmament in the whole history of the FRG.

The correspondent notes that a joint declaration adopted by the participants of the NATO meeting is peppered with words of the desire for a "constructive dialogue" with the socialist countries, for "real detente," for a "stable balance of forces at the lowest possible level." But the bayonets and rockets are still poking through this ragged dress. The basis of the "peace program" is proclaimed to be "appropriate military power," and talks and mutual cooperation between East and West are made dependent on "Soviet behavior."

NATO's conjuring trick of switching clothes, PRAVDA's correspondent goes on to say, failed as it did in the old fairytale about the emperor's new clothes. The whole "European operation" to give Washington's policies a "peaceful profile" has failed.

Will NATO manage to deceive the people? Those who took part in the meeting on the East bank of the Rhine reacted relatively swiftly to the American President's call. They declared: "We don't need a crusade against other countries, we need a crusade for peace and against arms!"

U.S. Pressure on Allies

LD111830 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 Jun, TASS -- On fencing themselves off with strong police cordons from the hundreds of thousands of demonstrators protesting against NATO's militaristic course and the turning of Western Europe into a nuclear-missile proving range of the United States, the heads of state and government of the 16 member countries of this bloc had gathered in the block of government buildings here to discuss the political and military strategy of the North Atlantic alliance.

The decisions adopted in Bonn show that the tone at the meeting was set by representatives of the United States, that Washington's militaristic line was the dominant one. This conclusion is not changed by the peace-loving phrases included in the Bonn statement and the supplements to it and the assurances that the NATO countries strive for "genuine detente", for the "prevention of war", for the "strengthening of peace and international security", and even for the establishment of "constructive East-West relations".

Such phrases are merely a verbal camouflage for the main content of the documents which provide among other measures for the further intensification of the military efforts of NATO countries, the stockpiling by them of additional arsenals and the expansion of existing military bases. The recently concluded agreement on military cooperation between the United States and the FRG, the aim of which is to adjust West German territory for additional American military preparations, including the deployment of new contingents of American troops, was recommended as an example of such efforts.

The world public notes that the U.S. demand of long standing for spreading NATO's "zone of operation" to other areas of the world was formalised in Bonn. The documents do not show what is specifically meant by this but there is no doubt that the soil is being prepared for NATO's more extensive interference in the affairs of developing countries in various parts of the world under the flag of "Atlantic solidarity".

Washington secured the support of the other participants in the session for its positions in questions of disarmament. America's allies voted for the known American proposals on nuclear armaments that ignore the fundamental principle of equality and equal security for all states.

The fact that the basically militaristic concepts were adopted by NATO at the time when the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament began its work in New York is self-eloquent. It appears that NATO is making a rule of reacting thus to the efforts of the international community in the field of disarmament. For the same happened also during the first special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament when the NATO leaders in Washington adopted a long-term programme of building up the bloc's armaments.

In the Bonn statement the NATO military bloc is portrayed as an "alliance of equal partners". NATO interprets the term equality in its own manner -- as toeing Washington's line. It is an open secret that the American administration uses pressure and is forcing its allies to depart from the policy of detente, to support the course of confrontation and to recognise the leading role in the Western camp of the United States which arrogantly lectures other countries on what order they should establish in their own home. At the meeting in Bonn, just as it was the case in Versailles only recently, the United States continued to twist the arms of its "equal" partners imposing on them the policy of "sanctions" against socialist countries and trying to undermine East-West cooperation.

The documents of the Bonn meeting contain numerous standard phrases about "human rights", democracy and sovereignty, but they do not contain even one word of condemnation of the barbaric Israeli aggression against Lebanon that is being perpetrated with the obvious connivance and patronage of Washington. Neither is there any condemnation of the colonial war waged by Britain, and also with the support of the United States, on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The session in Bonn was held at a time when another meeting was also being conducted in the FRG capital -- the demonstration of 350,000 peace champions. This was a demonstration of protest against attempts to push the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, in which Washington and its associates are engaged, a demonstration against the arms race and for the strengthening of peace on earth.

PRAVDA ON OPEC 'SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESSES' ON PRICES

PM091455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 5

[Aleksey Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "Stabilization of Prices"]

[Text] The OPEC conference held at ministerial level in the Ecuador capital, Quito, noted the success of actions to hold oil prices.

In order to keep the basic oil price at $34 a barrel (159 liters) the OPEC representatives agreed in March to set a ceiling on oil extraction of 17.5 million barrels a day, beginning in April. This is much less than the average daily OPEC production of 30.9 million barrels in 1979. Oil production quotas were also introduced and adopted by a number of states.

The main oil exporter, Saudi Arabia, which had previously played up to the West, decided not to allow a further drop in the price. It cut production to 7 million barrels a day although it did not formally acknowledge the quota system. Kuwait and Libya reduced production sharply.

For several months Western news media had been predicting an OPEC "collapse" because of an oil glut on the markets. In fact, this situation had occurred as a result of the economic crisis in the West, effective energy-saving measures and an increasing switch to other energy sources (coal, gas, nuclear power stations). Last year oil consumption fell 8 percent in Western Europe and 4.5 percent in North America compared with 1980. Leading Western energy corporations even began to postpone construction of enterprises producing liquid fuel from bituminous sand and oil shale.

Economic factors combined with Western countries' political pressure on the OPEC participants. There was effectively a selective boycott of the oil of those countries which were in direst need of oil exports in order to implement development plans.

United Arab Emirates representative Al-'Utaybah called the situation a crisis unparalleled in the organization's 22-year history. "It is a real test for OPEC, which must demonstrate its cohesion," he said.

The stabilization of oil prices is a substantial success for the developing states which are members of OPEC in their confrontation with the West, in the protection of their own national interests. Although at the moment OPEC accounts for less than one-half of liquid fuel production outside the socialist countries, its actions have shown how effective the organization can be in preserving the unity of its members.

TIKHONOV INTERVIEW WITH INDIA'S PATRIOT

BK100714 Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Jun 82 pp 2, 7

["Text of PATRIOT editor R.K. Mishra's interview with Soviet Prime Minister N.A. Tikhonov"; no date given]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received R.K. Mishra, editor-in-chief of the PATRIOT and answered his questions.

Question: With the approach of the 21st century, there is anxious concern throughout the world over the future of humanity. Couldn't you comment, in this context, on the following problems:

Don't you believe that the world has been closer to the brink of a world-wide conflagration in the past two years? What are the major sources of the threat to world peace today, and in what way does the Soviet Union propose this threat should be removed?

What concrete measures could you propose in the light of the present complex and critical international situation?

What is the Soviet Union's policy with regard to the struggle of the emergent and developing nations for a better life for their peoples?

Answer: I share your preoccupation with the rising tension in the world and alarming situation in certain areas of this planet.

Speaking of the sources of the threat to world peace, I must say that the Soviet head of state, L.I. Brezhnev, has given a perfectly clear definition of the political circles responsible for the aggravation of the international situation. The blame for it, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "lies with the imperialist forces, above all, certain U.S. quarters, with those who see the easing of tension as an obstacle to their aggressive designs, to whipping up militarist psychosis and interfering in the internal affairs of other peoples, with those irrevocably used to high-handed treatment of other nations and to acting in the international arena as if permitted to do whatever they please."

I think that anyone who has been following the course of international affairs knows a multitude of facts to bear out these conclusions and these assessments. It is perfectly obvious that, in attempts to secure "leadership" or to be exact, world domination, the most aggressive elements of imperialism are seeking to upset the present world balance of forces to achieve military superiority, to undermine the positions of world socialism and to strike a blow at the gains of the national liberation movement. To achieve these ends, the enemies of peace, socialism and the national liberation movement, those who are fond of exploiting the natural resources and labour of other peoples and of waxing rich on the arms race, stop at nothing.

However, I would not say that the world has been closer to the brink of a world-wide conflagration in the past two years. For, along with the growth of the real danger of war, there is a spreading movement among the world's peoples to bar the way to a nuclear disaster. Not even the opponents of peaceful coexistence can afford to disregard this.

To judge by comments and much-advertised declarations by Western statesmen, few of them ever venture to speak up against the aspiration of all peoples for peace. Moreover, they are making fairly wide use of hypocritical phraseology to cover up their self-seeking aims. However, it is our profound conviction that what the present international situation demands is not generalities about peace and disarmament but actual steps towards curbing the arms race and building confidence among peoples and among nations.

Therefore, we have the Soviet peace programme to counter the policy of whipping up international tensions and preparing for another way. It is our faith in the actual possibility of preventing war that is the starting point of our policy. The Soviet peace programme is a whole complex, a system of political measures designed eventually to save humanity from the threat of atomic disaster and reshape the entire system of international relations in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence, and secure a universal, lasting and fair peace on earth.

As you know, the Soviet Union has more than once called upon all the governments of the world to show wisdom and a sense of responsibility. Soviet proposals, designed to make the situation healthier in all parts of the globe, were addressed to all the nations of the world through the peace programme for the 80s advanced by the 26th Congress of the CPSU. I would like, besides, to stress in particular the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives announced by L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress, in his speech at Tashkent and in his address to the 19th YCL [Young Communist League] Congress. The replies of the Soviet head of state to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions in favour of an active dialogue between the USSR and the USA should also be regarded as evidence of our country's determination to have major international problems resolved through a constructive political dialogue.

In pursuit of the peace programme for the 80's, the Soviet state is opposing imperialist aggression, and working for peace and international security, or peaceful coexistence of nations with differing social systems. We are not alone in this battle. We have on our side the socialist community, the international working-class movement and the peoples of nonaligned nations. The majority of the people of all countries, of all continents are in battle for peace, and against the threat of nuclear disaster.

Let me remind you that the consistent and coordinated policy of the socialist states played an important part in the struggle of the people of Vietnam and other countries of Indochina against imperialist invaders. The unity and determination of the socialist community became one of the decisive factors in thwarting many plans of the imperialists to bring down progressive regimes in developing countries.

It is likewise opportune to note that joint action by nonaligned countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist nations concerning many acute international problems has produced tangible results and contributed towards resolving explosive situations in the recent period. The Soviet Union is working consistently and perseveringly to strengthen the socialist community, to support the developing nations and to consolidate the anti-imperialist front. This line of policy is not subject to time-serving considerations.

Our country appreciates the efforts of the developing nations in building a better way of life and getting international economic relations reshaped in accordance with fair and democratic principles. We hold their demands in this field to be legitimate, and we are against discrimination and all exploitation of developing nations by developed capitalist countries. We are for actual, not paper equality of rights. This means, above all, that the process of ending colonialism must be extended to the economic field so as to put an end to oppression by multinational imperialist monopolies and to the exploitation of natural resources of the developing nations by developed capitalist countries.

I can assure you that the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation with the emergent nations, with those of the Nonaligned Movement, with the peoples in battle for their freedom and independence and for a new way of life.

Question: What do you think about the prospects of strengthening peace and developing cooperation in Europe, Asia, the Indian Ocean, and particularly, in the Persian Gulf?

Answer: I would like to start with Asia. The course of developments on that continent directly concerns both the Soviet Union and India. We are interested in the promotion of goodneighborliness, equality and mutually advantageous cooperation in Asia, and in the solution of disputable questions existing among Asian nations by peaceful means, on the basis of mutual understanding and respect for each other.

To my mind, the situation in Asia remains rather complicated and contradictory. The United States is trying to draw some Asian nations into the arms race. Crisis situations persist in a number of areas. New hotbed of tensions are being added to the old ones.

Washington, and it must be confessed, some other capitals have a stake in maintaining tension in Asia. In the opinion of architects of this line it is evidently easier to preserve or restore the position of imperialism and hegemonism in this area in this way.

The peace-loving public is bound to be concerned over the escalation of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. The stationing of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force there, as well as the modernization of the old and the construction of new military facilities.

Our position is known. The Soviet Union is supporting the idea of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. We are taking practical steps to find a common language with those powers on whom the solution of this problem largely depends. We are ready any time to continue the talks with the U.S. on the limitation of military activities in the Indian Ocean. These talks were suspended several years ago by the U.S. side and have not been resumed so far despite relevant agreement.

As for the Persian Gulf, the United States is trying to turn this area into a sort of preserve of collective neocolonialism, needless to say, under Washington's aegis. It is trying to involve the Gulf nations into the new military and political structure in the Middle East, a structure which is closely tied to Israel, and which of late has been more and more actively joined by NATO, as the Sinai-based "multinational force" bears out.

The Soviet Union has advanced constructive proposals on easing tensions in the Persian Gulf. As you know, these proposals were made by Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to India, and were later confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress. These proposals are well balanced. They take into account primarily the interests of the states of that region, but at the same time, do not ignore the interests of other countries concerned. We believe that their implementation could ensure security in the Gulf area, would promote stronger independence of the Gulf nations, and would exert a positive influence on the situation in the Indian Ocean in general.

The Soviet Union realizes that the Asian nations, as all peoples in the world, for that matter, need peace and peace alone. Therefore, our policy in Asia, as Leonid Brezhnev said this with all definiteness in Tashkent, just as on all other continents, is a policy of strengthening peace and resolutely rebuffing the foes of peace, a policy of peaceful cooperation with all those who want it, a policy of protecting the sovereign rights of all nations, big and small. It is by these principles that we were guided when we made our proposals on spreading confidence-building measures to the Far East, when we voiced our views on the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, on relations with India, Japan, China and with other countries.

Replying to your question about prospects of strengthening peace and developing cooperation in Asia, I have to say that, judging by everything, a hard and lengthy road will have to be traversed to achieve these goals. The future of Asia and the genuine security of Asian nations decisively depend on the activity of the forces of peace, democracy and social progress, on the clear cut direction and on the unity of their action.

I would like to emphasize that Soviet-Indian relations, sealed by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, exerted and continues to exert a positive impact on stabilization of the situation in Asia. They can serve as an example of a constructive approach to the solution of both regional and international problems, even in conditions of a sharp aggravation of world tensions. Undoubtedly, the joint efforts of the Soviet Union and India will continue to promote the cause of peace in Asia and in the rest of the world.

The USSR is making persistent effort for the sake of detente in Europe as well. This persistence looks particularly natural when one recalls that Europe was the scene of two world wars in the 20th century. World War II alone killed 20 million of my compatriots.

The USSR is already prepared to come to terms on fully ridding Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical ones. But we are also ready for practical solution of this question. Striving to ease progress to agreement on the negotiations in Geneva, the USSR has decided to impose a unilateral freeze on medium-range nuclear weapons in its European part in both the quantitative and qualitative aspects, has expressed its readiness to reduce a certain number of its medium-range missiles in Europe, and has already started to cut them.

The Soviet leadership has repeatedly reaffirmed its readiness to resume talks with the U.S. on the limitation of strategic armament. Speaking to the 19th Congress of the Komsomol a short while ago, Leonid Brezhnev set forth a clear-cut and honest programme for lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe and in Soviet-American relations.

The viability of this program is determined, among other things, by the fact that it has drawn the attention of both statesmen and the public at large in most of the world countries.

We realistically assess the alignment and dynamics of different political forces in the world. Successes of our policy do not develop complacency in the Soviet people, while failures do not make them pessimistic. We are confident in ourselves and we believe in the triumph of reason, progress and justice. We are looking to the future with optimism, and our optimism is well-grounded.

Despite all the difficulties, despite the resistance offered by the forces of reaction, aggression and militarism, the Soviet Union will continue to advance so as to break the vicious circle of the arms race and to replace the balance of terror with the balance of interests and trust.

Question: Could you explain how the party, the state and the Soviet people tackle problems of further development?

Answer: The Soviet people are presently translating the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress into practice. It drew up an extensive programme of social and economic development of the country for the eighties.

Concern for man is in the centre of this programme. It provides for large-scale measures to improve the well being of all peoples of our milti-ethnic country and all generations of Soviet people, to increase incomes and consumption, to improve working conditions and recreation facilities and further develop housing construction, public health, education and culture. This orientation of our plan is legitimate: In Soviet society, a society of developed socialism, the priority of social goals has the force of an objective law.

I should like to emphasize the great importance of this orientation of our plans not only for the working people but also for the development of production itself. Orientation of plans to the advancement of people's welfare makes every member of society personally interested in the successful implementation of these plans. This arouses the creative energy and initiative of broad masses of working people, serves as a powerful additional accelerator of social and economic progress and exerts a tremendous influence on the development of the national economy as a whole.

The Soviet economy continues to grow at a fairly rapid rate without crises and recessions and with constant full employment of the entire able-bodied population. In 1981, for example, when the current 11th Five-Year Plan got off the ground, the national income grew by 14,000 million roubles as compared with the previous year and industrial production increased by 21,000 million roubles. The rates of their growth were about three and a half times faster than that of the population. It is faster rates of growth in production that create the necessary material basis for a steady rise in the standard of living of the Soviet people.

The elaboration at Leonid Brezhnev's initiative of the Food Programme was fresh proof of the party's and government's concern for the well being of the people. The programme was discussed at the recently ended plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. The programme provides for the further improvement of supply of the population with the most valuable and nutrient food products and outlines radical measures further to develop agriculture, food industry and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex. These measures are not confined to production development alone. They affect and solve all the problems of the countryside. About 160,000 million roubles are to be allocated for the building of housing, schools, kindergartens, community centres and roads and carrying out other measures in the countryside.

We attach great importance to the task of completing intensification of the economy in the current decade, which was set by the 26th congress of the party. In our country this process is largely connected above all with the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, constant improvement of the system of management and enhancement of efficiency and organisation. In other words, our aim is to raise the organizational level of the entire economy in order to meet to a full extent the increased requirements of the present and future.

It is only natural that life will constantly create ever new problems and pose to us and other countries ever new tasks and questions resulting from changing conditions of production. We shall continue effectively to deal with them bearing in mind the highest goal of our social production, which is recorded in the constitution of the USSR. This goal is to meet to the fullest extent the growing material and cultural needs of the people.

Question: The Soviet Union consistently pursues a policy of promoting fruitful cooperation with our countries in industry, science, technology and other fields. Your government and people share the joy we feel at the fact that the economy of India is now moving toward new heights. Taking this into consideration, is it possible to outline the directions, forms and areas within which future cooperation between our two countries can develop on a reciprocally advantageous basis?

Answer: The Soviet Union has always striven and continues to strive for expanding fruitful and mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperation with India. This cooperation began at the critical time for India when, having gained political independence, it vigorously sought to create an independent national economy. Now our cooperation is personified in the dozens of various projects built with Soviet assistance in India, which have made a substantial contribution to the development of the Indian economy and the buildup of its public sector. "They are serving their owner -- the Indian people -- well and this sincerely gladdens the people of the USSR", noted Leonid Brezhnev at a rally of Soviet-Indian friendship in New Delhi in December 1980. Soviet people have been greatly pleased by the high assessment of cooperation between the USSR and India given by prime minister of the Republic of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

In present-day conditions, only correctly-planned long-term international cooperation can ensure the balanced development of all branches of the national economies of partner countries and thus yield the greatest economic effect. It is precisely such an approach that typifies Soviet-Indian economic relations, which have over the past years assumed a stable, systematic and long-term character.

The prospects of Soviet-Indian cooperation are just as bright. They have been mapped out in such important joint documents as the long-term programme of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation of March 14, 1979 and the agreement on economic and technical cooperation, which Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi signed on December 10, 1980.

These documents are designed for the current decade and are aimed at solving the most urgent problems facing the Indian economy. The Soviet Union will continue lending assistance in the construction of large projects in India, primarily in such core industries as power, coal, oil and metallurgy. Our countries' production cooperation will be further developed in machine-building, now possible thanks to the creation of modern engineering plants in India, including Soviet-aided projects. There are good prospects for such an advanced form of cooperation as building plants in India on a compensation basis for various industries, including food, medical and mining, whose products would be supplied to the USSR on a long-term basis to meet the needs of our economy.

There is no doubt that Soviet-Indian economic cooperation will not be limited to what I have mentioned and that in the process of realisation of the plans already made, new projects, forms and directions will arise. As before, Soviet-Indian cooperation will play an important role in the solution of the economic tasks facing our countries and will ever more fully supply the requirements of the two sides. The potential of this cooperation will to an ever greater extent be considered in the long-term development plans for various branches of both the Indian and Soviet economies. As you see, significant and responsible joint work is awaiting us in the near future.

ARKHIPOV CONFERS WITH INDIAN, SFRY OFFICIALS

PM111619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Business Contacts"]

[Text] On 4 June I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received V.P. Shiv Shankar, Indian minister of petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers, and had talks with him.

On the same day I.V. Arkhipov received M. Bojanic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign trade.

MOSCOW PROMOTES NEW LATIN AMERICAN ALLIANCES

PY142233 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands has caused a crisis in the inter-American defense system. Let us hear what our military observer Vyacheslav Vladimirov has to say in this regard:

[Begin Vladimirov recording in Russian with superimposed Spanish translation] First of all, I would like to remind the listeners that the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, was signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947, and initially it provided for an overall defense of the Western Hemisphere against a possible extracontinental aggressor. Analysts have been wondering for years which force might be the one to attack the Latin Americans. All doubts have been dispelled at long last. We have before us an extracontinental aggressor and a Latin American country which is the victim of armed aggression.

One of the articles of the TIAR compels the Latin American countries and the United States to give military support to any country which is the victim of aggression. This at least is what is provided for in Article 8 of the Rio de Janeiro treaty.

Now, what is happening in reality? The United States, which is the main guarantor of the Rio de Janeiro treaty, is giving direct military aid to the British aggressor by providing highly sophisticated missile systems and reconnaissance data. The Yankees have detained an Ecuadoran aircraft that was transporting military equipment to Argentina. At Washington's request, the U.S. NATO allies are frustrating the delivery to Argentina of war materiel, which was ordered before the conflict over the Malvinas began. Moreover, they have imposed an economic blockade on one of the member countries of the TIAR. It is even known from reports that the United States has approved the use of nuclear and biological weapons, and implosion bombs [bombas aspirantes] by the British strike force. These actions by the United States are systematically upsetting the continent's system of security in which the Latin American officials, whose signatures appear at the foot of the Rio de Janeiro treaty, had confidence.

As a result of the voting in the UN Security Council and of the OAS meetings, it is believed in some Latin American capitals that military alliances are in general inadvisable in the Western Hemisphere because they do not guarantee the region's security.

I believe that such a viewpoint is a mistaken one. In the light of current events, where the NATO member countries are jointly acting against Argentina, the latter is in need of genuine (?allies).

In the opinion of the Venezuelan president, the Malvinas conflict has become a powerful incentive for the genuine Latin American integration processes and for the formation of a new alliance in which Latin America will not be subordinate to the Yankees. This same viewpoint was expressed by Argentine Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli, who stressed that the establishment of alliances with those countries that -- in such a difficult situation as the current one -- have supported Argentina through deeds and not through words will be consistent with the way in which the conflict evolves.

Thus, the system that was meticulously created by the Yankees to exercise control over the military potential of the Latin American countries and to subjugate them from the military and political viewpoints to the Pentagon, has not withstood the first serious trial. Argentina has set an example by quitting the Inter-American Defense Board and by suspending the implementation of a number of clauses of the bilateral agreements, including those referring to the activity of the military missions and to the training of Argentine servicemen in Yankee centers. Argentina has also put an end to joint maneuvers, and then Brazil followed the Argentine decision.

A blow has been inflicted on the strategy of the U.S. military circles, particularly on the plans to form a sub-Atlantic (subatlantica) alliance. The strategy for establishing U.S. military bases in the region failed when the Pentagon's interest in setting up a military enclave on the Malvinas was unveiled. The true role of these bases has also been unveiled since they are not designed to support the continent's defense, but as a springboard for staging aggression and intervention. In conclusion, the idea of a political and military alliance in Latin America without Yankee participation is beginning to take a real shape. [end recording]

ARGENTINE COMMUNIST LEADER ADDRESSES PLENUM

PY146858 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 11 Jun 82

[From the "Argentine Week" feature: Report on statement delivered by Athos Fava, Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] secretary general, at 5-6 June PCA Central Committee plenum]

[Text] In a report submitted to the PCA Central Committee during a plenary session held on 5-6 June, PCA Secretary General Athos Fava noted that victory will depend on the justice of our cause, on the success of peace negotiations held at the UN forum, on the heroic action of our armed forces, on the support and active participation of the people and on international solidarity.

It is understandable that the armed forces alone cannot defeat the imperialist aggression, secure an honorable, just peace and fight the enemy within the country. Nor can civilians alone do this job. The time has come, the PCA leader said, to intensify dialogue at all levels, to expand it without restrictions or exclusions and seek agreements which can be translated into a democratic, patriotic civil-military coalition government. This government should bolster the anticolonialist process and should propose an anti-imperialist, democratic, peaceful option.

Fava emphasized the need to take advantage of the people's mood to build a vast, powerful, anti-imperialist movement and to make the PCA a mass communist party which would respond to the urgent task of changing the balance of power within the labor movement and within the popular masses.

Notwithstanding the desire of the creators of the process, Fava said, this is an anti-imperialist process and should be viewed accordingly within the international context, that is, by supporting the cause of democracy, socialism and peace at this time in which the people's anti-imperialist struggle is being intensified and aggressive military blocs are collapsing.

Fava also warned that the greatest danger of nuclear war since World War II is looming over mankind due to the belligerent policy followed by the U.S. military-industrial complex.

In his report to the PCA plenum, Fava insisted on viewing the Anglo-U.S. agression as part of the overall strategy of imperialism. This aggression was instrumental in unmasking the EEC's political commitments and NATO's aggressive position, thus putting an end to the fallacy of the Soviet or Cuban threat, an old slogan used by reactionary forces.

The most significant aspect of patriotic action is reflected in the various forms of unity existing among Peronists and Communists, he said. The current lack of unity in the labor movement jeopardizes the mobilization of the decisive forces needed to support and to successfully culminate the struggle, he added.

Fava called attention to the historic responsibility that rests with union leaders and political parties which must coordinate without delay the action of the masses. Failing to do so would mean favoring the aggressor and its allies who are preparing a coup d'etat.

The Communist leader also outlined the characteristics of the far-reaching national debate which has been taking place extemporaneously in which pro-West theories are being questioned, the essence of U.S. imperialism is being clearly exposed and the need to promote a true friendship with nonaligned and socialist countries is being emphasized.

In sum, the Argentine realignment in the international field and its impact on the domestic front favoring progress and democracy is being discussed, he said. He added that the idea of territorial sovereignty is indissolubly linked to economic, political and cultural sovereignty.

He also evaluated the performance of the military government and emphasized its firm stance defending Argentine sovereignty in the face of the maneuvers, pressures and threats by Reagan and Haig.

As for things that ought to be changed, Fava mentioned first the need to change the present pro-monopolistic, antipopular economic policy which is contrary to the needs of national defense.

Fava also demanded the immediate lifting of the ban on political and union activities, the release of all prisoners and compliance with the promise to issue an explanation on the whereabouts of missing persons and the full enforcement of both democratic liberties and the national constitution.

CEASE-FIRE AROUND PORT STANLEY REPORTED

LD150954 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Reports from Buenos Aires say that the Argentine and British forces have stopped combat action on the Falkland-Malvinas Islands after fierce fighting for the capital, Port Stanley. The British units are holding positions in the suburbs. They are ready to resume the storming of the town. Hostilities have been suspended to allow the commanders of the two sides to continue talks.

MEDIA ASSESS REAGAN'S BONN, W. BERLIN VISITS

Radio Commentary

DW141202 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, listen to a commentary on the results of U.S. President Reagan's visit to Bonn and West Berlin. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes:

One episode in the Bundestag seems to be typical of the general atmosphere of this visit. Deputy Hansen had proposed a debate on the U.S. strategy following the speech of the American visitor in the Bundestag. This naturally was strictly rejected. The people's elected representatives were allowed to listen respectfully to Reagan's statements, applaud them and then discuss them in the Bundestag restaurant or other nearby restaurants. This was an example of democracy and partnership in the alliance as pursued by Reagan.

Now the monopoly press is flooding the visitor from the other side of the Atlantic with compliments. He speech had been beautiful, its style simple and moving. Well, that may be. It is well known that there are very talented ghostwriters in the United States. And the President's professional past guarantees that he can recite texts, including political texts, very well. However, even those who admire his ability with rhetoric ought to ask themselves whether Reagan really said anything new or positive in his statements. Did he shelve or relativize in any way the intentions officially confirmed in Wasington to wage and even start a limited or lasting nuclear war in Europe? In the event of such a war, did he promise the Federal Republic a different future from that of a target [words indistinct] -- in other words, the future of a radioactively polluted desert? Did he promise that no neutron bombs or binary nerve gas would be stockpiled in the Federal Republic? Did he announce his intention not to obstruct the current and forthcoming arms negotiations by one-sided and unrealistic proposals any longer but to promote them with new ones taking into account the principle of parity and equal security? Nothing like this happened.

All the stylistic talent of the authors of his speech and his own ability as an actor, which is by no means insignificant, solely served to camouflage this strategy. What is left is the missionary zeal of an arch-reactionary politician who wants to Americanize the entire world in the honest belief that to share this blessing the Europeans are willing to risk nuclear destruction. The submissiveness with which Reagan was received by the officials in Bonn and West Berlin cannot but confirm him and his entourage in this belief which is extremely dangerous for all.

Naturally Reagan also made many remarks on the solidarity of the so-called Free World. His coolies contributed some new terms about the subject "we are all in the same boat." However, in the light of the practical expansion of NATO's sphere of influence envisaged by the NATO Council meeting, this stylistic performance takes a horrible significance. The old call "Germans to the front" can also have consequences thousands of kilometers away from the FRG borders.

The solidarity at present practiced by the United States and Great Britain in the South Atlantic as well as by the United States and Israel in the Middle East is supposed to set an example -- a lovely prospect for a country which even lacks the perfidious stench of brutal colonialism.

Reagan's visit to West Berlin proves the unscrupulousness with which the high U.S. visitor deals with the FRG's special interests as well as the thoughtlessness with which Bonn is prepared to subordinate these interests to any empty demonstration of agreement. The leading FRG statesmen, who know perfectly well that the Quadripartite Agreement does not allow them to pose as hosts in West Berlin, nonetheless did not renounce this role. However, what did they get in return for this violation of the city's status? The dubious honor of attending a performance the true nature of which was documented by the fact that it had to take place behind innumerable police chains shielding the actors from the people.

Perhaps the publicity campaign, well lubricated and furnished with the latest tricks, will make Reagan's return to the United States look like that of a hero. It is known that the U.S. President urgently needs this. The experience the American people have had with the foreign and domestic policies of one of the most reactionary governments in its history has not really improved his prestige.

However, if someone in Bonn were to hope that assiduousness toward Reagan's greed for power would be honored in Washington by some consideration of the FRG's desire to take into account its own interests at least in part, he is entirely wrong. What he expects his hosts to do is give themselves up unconditionally and to subordinate their own political and economic interests to the global hegemonial claim of U.S. imperialism.

Grigoryants in IZVESTIYA

PM141345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

["International Commentary" by correspondent A. Grigoryants: "Not According to the Scenario"]

[Text] Bonn -- The U.S. President's visit to the banks of the Rhine is over. The round of speeches and receptions has abated and everyday routine has begun. And observers have begun to weigh the results of the American-West German summit dialogue.

From the first day it was evident that R. Reagan's trip to the FRG was primarily propagandist in nature. The prestige of the United States and its leaders has fallen here to its lowest point in postwar history. The majority of FRG citizens see the present Washington administration as particularly bellicose and reckless. Moreover, it is openly discussing the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe.

This is why the guest made a point of mentioning peace and disarmament in every speech. The local press is lauding Reagan's supposed "Berlin initiative," which took the form of general vague assurances of the U.S. readiness for dialogue with the Soviet Union. It is claimed that there is progress in Washington's position and that it is accepting the idea of detente.

However, it is not hard to perceive the real U.S. line behind the propaganda fog: Reagan came to the Rhine with a manifestly destructive program whose essence boiled down to intensifying the bloc's war preparations, particularly in the sphere of conventional armaments, undermining the detente process in Europe and curtailing East-West ties, including in the economic sphere, and tried to foist it on the other members of the alliance.

Despite the mutual courtesies, the sides were unable to conceal the contradictions dividing Bonn and Washington on these cardinal problems. In the words of UNSERE ZEIT, to the accompaniment of peace-loving talks the U.S. President developed the well-known "first nuclear strike" doctrine and justified the course of a continued arms race.

The transatlantic guest played the role of some kind of apostle of Western democracy and "champion" of human rights. But in actual fact the so-called "Berlin initiative" is essentially a doctrine of interference in other states' internal affairs. It is an attempt to dictate rules of conduct to the peoples of the socialist countries and a rehash of the imperialist idea of the "Pax Americana" -- a peace which the United States would like to dominate. In the process crude attacks were made on the USSR, the GDR and the socialist community.

Although there were plenty of mutual assurances of solidarity, the partners were a long way from consensus. Disagreements remain both on questions of detente and on the Western alliance's financial and economic problems. One curious detail: Before the presidential plane left the ground Washington announced restrictions on imports of West European steel, thereby giving the signal for a trade war against the Common Market and especially the FRG.

According to the scenario, R. Reagan's trip was conceived as "contact with the people" of the FRG. However, no visit by a foreign figure to Bonn has ever been accompanied by such excessive security measures. Entire regiments of police were drawn up between the guest and the people. As for the "contact," it took another form -- a mighty demonstration by almost 400,000 champions of peace who demanded: "Reagan, go home!"

In short, the attempts to use the trip by the head of the Washington administration to enhance U.S. political prestige proved unsuccessful. For millions of citizens of the FRG and of other West European countries, the present U.S. leadership is still the embodiment of the course of a nuclear arms race, of ambitions toward world leadership and of the dangerous policy of tension and confrontation with the socialist countries.

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA COMMENTS ON USICA, VOA

PM111045 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 82 p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Semenov article under rubric "Ideological Subversion": "What Is VOA Advertising?"]

[Text] Western radio propaganda headquarters are experiencing another period of increased activeness. Measures to step up the "war over the airwaves" against the USSR, Poland, Cuba and the other socialist countries are being taken in Washington, site of VOA headquarters; London, location of the editorial offices of BBC external services; Munich, where the CIA's radio subsidiary Radio Liberty-Radio Free Europe operates; Brussels, home of the NATO information department; and so forth.

Of course, the initiative comes from across the Atlantic, where people are talking openly of a "new stage" in the propaganda war against the East. To finance it the United States is making yet another exception to its economic program (which, as is well known, envisages the reduction of almost all federal spending) and is earmarking generous sums for its propaganda services. Another exception is the military budget proper, which has reached record dimensions.

The hundreds of millions of dollars for the Pentagon and hundreds of millions of dollars for the International Communications Agency (ICA) -- they are closely connected with one another and they both stem from the course of confrontation that Washington has adopted. The Western press, symbolically, is even comparing the cost of building new radio transmitters and bombers, submarines and so forth.

The Pentagon generals are to supply the "material" part of "power diplomacy," the propaganda generals the "spiritual" part. They are both seeking to secure unity of action by the Western allies: the former in the sphere of the arms race, the latter on the "psychological front." For instance, it is no accident that ICA Director C. Wick recently toured the NATO countries. It was part of his task to coordinate the actions of the West's propaganda services within the framework of the broad anti-Soviet campaign mounted by Washington on the pretext of the events in Poland.

Of course it would be an illusion to believe that bourgeois radio propaganda centers had been in a state of suspended animation in the preceding years. Whereas in the late sixties 35 Western stations beamed a total of 170 hours a day of programs in 19 languages to our country, in the early eighties 40 stations were beaming 270 hours a day in 23 languages.

Now, besides the quantitative increase, definite qualitative changes can also be seen. These lie primarily in the increased aggressiveness of the actual tone of the broadcasting (that also applies to official radio stations) and the subversive thrust of the programs, which is even more overt than before.

It looks as though Western radio centers are coming full circle. They are returning to what they started with during the cold war, having never been able to break out of the vicious circle in which they and their masters have found themselves and refusing to recognize the realities of the modern world and the irreversibility of historical changes.

When you compare the present Western propaganda actions with those taken during the cold war, you come to note many coincidences that it would be difficult to call accidental. In some cases the parallels and analogies are so striking that they require no comment.

In an interview this winter ICA head C. Wick declared: "President Reagan wants the ICA and particularly VOA to undertake aggressive new tasks in the propaganda sphere with the ultimate goal of presenting to the world the image of a more muscular America." ("The demonstration...of our country's moral and physical might" and "the demonstration...of proof of our strength and determination" featured among the officially formulated tasks of VOA in the early fifties.)

Since last fall Washington has begun implementing the so-called Project "Truth," within whose framework the U.S. propaganda services are called upon to mount a campaign to "expose" Soviet propaganda and USSR foreign and domestic policy. In 1950 President Truman called for a "truth campaign" to be begun in order, in particular, to "rebuff" the Soviets and their propaganda.

The parallels can be continued.

It remains an enigma whether Washington looked at its propaganda calendar or intuitively hit on the repetition of the past. At any rate it can be concluded that it learns historical lessons only with difficulty.

The mood reigning today in the sphere of Western broadcasting and the tasks it is being set can be judged, for instance, from an episode that took place in Washington a little while ago.

Last fall, in a wave of cadre reinforcements at VOA, one Philip Nicolaides was appointed one of its deputy directors. The former radio announcer in Houston (Texas), who made no secret of his militant anticommunism, was supposed to be responsible for the commentary and news analysis programs of the West's biggest foreign broadcasting center.

Before going to VOA, Nicolaides managed to work for a while as a staffer of the ICA, whose leadership clearly promoted the Texan to his lofty new post after assessing his capabilities at their true worth. Clearly adapting to the "spirit of the time," Nicolaides decided immediately to straighten things out in VOA, which he thought was acting too irresolutely (it will be recalled that both Wick and other leaders of American propaganda had expressed a similar opinion). He set out his views in a memorandum to VOA's director dated 21 September 1981.

"It has to be admitted," he wrote, "that we -- and this is realized throughout the world -- are a propaganda agency and propaganda is a kind of advertisement. So VOA's task is to sell and to advertise." Just what was Nicolaides proposing to "sell" for export? The radio station, he declared, must efficiently fulfill two main functions: propagandizing the American way of life and U.S. policy, influencing the audience's emotions like an "agency advertising soap," and criticizing the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policy in every possible way.

But that was merely the preamble. We, the memorandum went on, must destabilize the Soviet Union and its allies by causing discontent among the peoples (that is, the peoples of the socialist countries) with their governments' policy and also "try to drive a wedge" of suspicion between these peoples. We must fan the flames of nationalism, the memorandum recommended, and encourage the revival of religious feeling beyond the Iron Curtain." [quotemarks as published]

You could not put it more frankly than that. And you could not describe it more accurately than as instructions for waging "psychological warfare." But the point is that VOA is an official state radio station accountable to the State Department and the U.S. President. So when the press got hold of these revelations a scandal erupted. It is one thing to engage in ideological subversion and quite another to say you are engaging in it.

Let us note that the notorious memorandum was intended purely for internal consumption. Had its contents not percolated to people outside the chosen circle, everything would have been okay, so to speak. After all, Nicolaides took up his new post in October, but his memorandum had appeared before that. So the powers that be were perfectly well aware of its contents and presumably had no objection to his getting the new post after this. It is no accident that VOA Director Conkling, who holds the post no longer, said of Nicolaides at the time: "I believe he has no prejudice that might affect his work for VOA." Then he added the following words: "He can hold any ideas he likes so long as he's not Hitler." A curious remark, isn't it?

The main point is, with or without Nicolaides, VOA is increasingly sliding into turning the international airwaves into an arena of global "psychological warfare."

One confirmation of this was the replacement of Conkling by the shameless anti-Soviet Hughes, who until recently had been ICA deputy director. In observers' opinion, his appointment as head of VOA is a victory for extreme rightwing U.S. political circles who saw even Conkling as a "spineless liberal."

Analysis of the content of the programs of Western radio stations broadcasting to the socialist countries shows that material with a purposefully anticommunist and anti-Soviet content invariably predominates in the programs. This is admitted even by Western analysts. Thus in the mid-seventies a group of scientists headed by J. Oliver (University of Maryland, United States) carried out a comparative analysis of the content of the Russian-language broadcasts of VOA, the BBC, DEUTSCHE WELLE and Radio Liberty. This indicated that a considerable (and sometimes overwhelming) part of their programs was devoted to "conflicts," "shortcomings" and "difficulties" in the USSR and that these services in practice use only negative assessments when it comes to Soviet policy, social structure and state institutions. Only in certain cases were a few positive remarks made in order to lend the programs an "objective" character.

As for the present situation, the West's radio services do not even think it necessary to conceal the thrust of their broadcasting. Not only stations like Radio Liberty-Radio Free Europe, but official radio centers are conducting activity in the spirit of "black" radio on a large scale.

Suffice it to say that first West Germany's DEUTSCHLANDFUNK, then VOA and the BBC circulated the myth that 100,000 Polish military uniforms had been secretly transported to the Soviet Union. It transpires that these uniforms were donned by Soviet soldiers who "penetrated" Polish territory and carried out the order to introduce martial law.

This fairytale, seemingly borrowed from anti-Soviet detective novels, was naturally not bolstered by a single argument, since the arguments simply did not exist. But the very fact that the "voices" circulate such myths without even bothering with the slightest "cover" for their falsifications is highly revealing. In particular, it shows that these services are prepared to go to any lengths to satisfy their masters' demands for the fueling of an anti-Soviet campaign.

So far as Radio Liberty-Radio Free Europe is concerned, it has simply relayed instructions on how to create an "underground front of social resistance," an imformation network and so forth in Poland. For instance, Radio Liberty-Radio Free Europe called on the Polish population to buy rucksacks to carry and circulate pamphlets. In other words, this radio center has acted just the way a CIA subsidiary is supposed to.

It is appropriate to recall today that the great Russian scientist A.S. Popov invented radio for closer contact between people and for the exchange of information conducive to mutual understanding between the peoples of different countries. For communication, not alienation. But the propaganda services of the United States and other Western states are now using the airwaves for purposes hostile to the human community.

The escalation of ideological subversion cannot change the correlation of forces in the world, but it can make the international situation even more tense and explosive. It is a dangerous delusion to think anything can be gained by this.

COLBY SPEAKS ON 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR' FUND

LD132244 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 13 Jun (TASS) -- The plan for the creation of a special fund, developed by the R. Reagan administration, to finance foreign organizations which propagandize Western "ideals of democracy," will allow the United States "to do openly what it has secretly been doing for many years." This was stated by W. Colby, former director of the CIA.

Speaking at a conference held in a suburb of the American capital and which was organized by the reactionary organization 'The Council for the Defense of Liberty,' the former chief of the U.S. espionage department confessed that "the United States undertook major, secret efforts to support pro-Western political elements, particularly in West Europe, following World War II." According to him, the creation of a special fund for this purpose, which is to be established by the U.S. Congress and administered jointly by officials of the Republican and Democratic parties, is "a step forward of great significance."

Colby stressed that to consolidate a public order in the world which is welcome to Washington, "it is insufficient to have military force." According to him, efforts in this direction "should be transformed into political efforts, political organizations."

According to the New York TIMES, the aims which the Reagan administration sets for the new fund are "a program of open financing of political parties, trade unions and mass information media in the developing countries and in communist states." In other words, it is a matter of putting on an official basis political subversion activity which Washington has until now implemented on a large scale through CIA operations.

However, as Colby pointed out, the creation of the fund does not mean that the United States has given up using the CIA and other secret services for its political aims abroad. "Secret activity has a definite role, since, in some places, it is simply impossible to operate openly," the former American spy chief stressed. "For this reason, it may be important in some situations for us to be in a position to introduce our political views secretly into other societies."

Colby's disclosures confirm once again the self-evident fact that the Reagan administration is hastily preparing for a further intensification of the 'psychological war' which is intended to further poison the political climate in the world.

NOVOYE VREMYA ANALYZES U.S. 'TERRORISM' CHARGES

LD111502 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun, TASS -- "The paramount objective of the campaign around international terrorism and the Soviet Union's 'involvement' in it is absolutely clear: to justify and substantiate the course of the new U.S. administration toward renouncing detente, returning to the cold war, and attaining military superiority over the USSR with a view to altering the balance of forces in the world in favour of imperialism, to halt the process of progressive reforms in the developing countries," the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes today.

To blacken the image of the Soviet Union in the eyes of the world public is task No. 1 of Washington's 'fighters against international terrorism', the weekly writes. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries were declared 'backstage organisers' of nearly all terrorist groups including West Germany's anarchist 'urban guerrilla' group, the Baader-Meinhoff gang, and the Italian terrorist "Red Brigades". Part of the U.S. press hastily reported that even the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II made by a Turkish neo-fascist 'came in line with Moscow's interests'. But no matter how hard the CIA tried it failed to produce any evidence of the Soviet Union's involvement in terrorism.

The second task of the U.S.-led campaign around terrorism is to cast aspersions on the national liberation movement and developing countries, NEW TIMES writes. Washington declared the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Libya, Cuba and the Sandinista leadership of Nicaragua, the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) to be terrorists. In actual fact U.S. politicians branded as terrorist all the movements fighting for national liberation in a move that insulted the feelings of peoples and demonstrated its complete disregard for their rights and aspirations.

In actual fact, the weekly writes, it is the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States that is engaged in political terrorism. It was documentally [as received], irrefutably proved in 1981 that the CIA was guilty of such international crimes as the assassination of Prime Minister of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) Bandaranaike in 1959, a conspiracy against Prime Minister Nehru of India, the murder of Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo (now Zaire) Lumumba, the assassination of Chairman of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique Mondlane (1969), the assassination of General Secretary of the African Party of Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde Island Cabral in 1973, the overthrow of the Popular Unity Government and the murder of President Allende (1973), and so forth.

The weekly writes that two more plots were uncovered in 1981 -- against Prime Minister Gandhi of India and President Kuanda of Zambia. The first was prepared by an ultra-reactionary organisation Ananda Marg closely connected with the CIA and other Western special services. In the second case the CIA acted together with its South African partners. The CIA and South Africa's secret service were involved in organising a mercenary attack on the Republic of Seychelles. The CIA conducts subversive operations against the People's Republic of Angola with the hands of separatist groupings UNITA and FNLA -- again in close cooperation with the racist regime of Pretoria and its secret services.

"The 'Reds', socialism and the peoples of developing countries do not need political terrorism, for all who are fighting for a revolutionary restructuring of the world, social progress and national liberation are confident that history is on their side, and they reject terrorism in principle, the weekly stresses. It is only imperialism that needs terrorism, for imperialism has no future and resorts to the dirtiest, criminal means in a vain attempt to stop historical development.

SOVIET ATHLETES LEAVE FOR BEIJING EVENT

LD150902 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0801 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun (TASS) -- A group of Soviet track and field athletes -- champions and Olympic medal winners -- has set off to compete in Beijing at the invitation of the All-China Track and Field Association. Included in the group are: Tatyana Kazankina, gold medal winner at the Montreal and Moscow Olympics for middle distance running, and Moscow Olympic champions Vera Komisova (100-meter hurdles) and Yaak Uudmyae (triple jump). Also included in the group is Konstantin Volkov, silver medal winner at the 1980 Olympics (pole-vaulting) and the only pole vaulter in the world who has managed to vault over a height of more than 584 centimetres.

It was assumed that Olympic champions Tatyana Kolpakova (long jump) and Lyudmila Kondratyeva (100-meter spring) would also go to compete in China, but they both caught cold on the eve of departure.

The Soviet track and field athletes will take part in large international competitions in Beijing and nine countries in Europe, Asia and America.

VASILYEV COMMENTS ON USSR-PRC RELATIONS

OW132120 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Dear Chinese listeners: The Soviet Communist Party and Government have always used Marxist-Leninist thought and proletarian internationalist spirit to educate the Soviet working people and to ask them to befriend the Chinese people. The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association has made important contributions to this noble cause. Please listen to a program presented by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association.

Today, we will hear a talk by Soviet sinologist Vasilyev, entitled "Consistent and Principled Policy."

Dear listeners, the relations between the two neighboring countries, the Soviet Union and China, have always been of great significance. The relations between them are not only a bilateral matter, but they are also an important factor concerning the interests of a vast region and the interests of the whole world.

Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Soviet Union, said in his speech delivered in Tashkent on 24 March 1982: We remember well the time when the Soviet Union and People's China were united by bonds of friendship and comradely cooperation. We have never considered normal the state of hostility and estrangement between our countries.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Soviet and Chinese people, united under common ideals and objectives, struggled for the transformation and development of a society under socialist principles. The development of various forms of cooperation -- based on the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed on 14 February 1950 -- was unprecedented in the history of the two countries. This cooperation promoted the growth and progress of People's China. Although China actively opposes the Soviet Union today, it still has to admit that it made important and outstanding achievements, advanced on the road of socialist transformation, developed its economy, science and culture and constantly improved the well-being of the broad masses of its working people during the period of Soviet-Chinese cooperation.

The relations between the two countries began to worsen at the juncture of the 1950's and the 1960's. The Soviet Union did not start the worsening of the relations. On the contrary, it has always striven to put the relations back on the road of good-neighborliness and friendship. It deals with the issues concerning Soviet-Chinese relations strictly according to the policies laid down by the 24th and 26th CPSU national congresses. The Soviet Union is willing to establish its relations with China on the basis of good-neighborliness.

For instance, the Soviet Union has proposed to China the signing of a treaty of mutual nonaggression and mutual nonuse of force. The Soviet Union has also proposed that the two countries issue a statement on the principles of Soviet-Chinese relations. It is regrettable that Beijing has taken a negative attitude toward the Soviet proposals.

A year or so ago, the Soviet Union made another proposal to China on the question of strengthening mutual trust in the Far East. The proposal was designed to ease tension and strengthen peace in the region.

Comrade Brezhnev made a new proposal on the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations on 24 March 1982 in Tashkent. He said: The Soviet Union is prepared to come to terms without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides on improving Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly, not to the detriment of third countries. This refers to economic, scientific, cultural as well as political relations, as the two sides become ready for these or other concrete steps in any of these spheres.

Comrade Brezhnev also said: The Soviet Union is ready to discuss the question of possible measures to strengthen mutual trust in the area of the Soviet-Chinese frontier.

Comrade Brezhnev emphasized: There has not been and there is no threat to the People's Republic of China from the Soviet Union. We have not had and do not have any territorial claims to the PRC, and we are ready, at any moment, to continue talks on existing border questions for the purpose of reaching mutually acceptable decisions.

How did Beijing react to these proposals? In fact, it assumed a negative attitude toward them. At the same time, it said such nonsense as the Chinese side will judge the Soviet Union's position by its concrete deeds. While talking about their desire to wait and see the concrete deeds, the Chinese leaders also set a series of absolutely unacceptable preconditions. They demanded that the Soviet side implement the conditions before the start of the Soviet-Chinese talks. This shows that the Chinese side does not want to seek any way to get the Chinese-Soviet relations out of a stalemate.

It should be pointed out that the Beijing leaders and the Chinese press are continuing their hostile attacks on the Soviet Union. They disregard all facts and obstinately describe the Soviet Union as China's number one enemy. There is nothing in common between the Beijing leaders' stand and the Chinese people's interests. The hostilities between the Soviet Union and China are beneficial only to imperialism.

PRC TRADE PROMOTION GROUP RETURNS HOME

OW081256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade left here for home today after concluding a two-week visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation headed by Zheng Hongye, vice-chairman of the committee, arrived here on May 23 at the invitation of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

During its stay here, the delegation called on Yevgeniy Pirovranov, vice-chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and Zhuravlov, first vice-minister of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry. They exchanged views on promoting the trade relations between the two countries. The delegation visited the third international light industry exhibition in Moscow, and the industrial and agricultural projects in Moscow, Leningrad and Yerevan. The delegation also visited historic sites and beauty spots. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 9 June carries a XINHUA report on this subject in which the last paragraph is deleted and replaced with the following: They also held business talks with related departments of the Soviet Federation of Industry and Commerce. This visit repaid the visit to China by a delegation of the Soviet Federation of Industry and Commerce in 1989.]

TASHKENT COMMENTS ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S JAPAN VISIT

GF121602 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 9 June carries a station observer's commentary entitled "The PRC Premier's Visit to Tokyo." The radio recalls the conclusion of Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Tokyo and adds that he discussed international developments with Japanese leaders as well as matters related to relations between China and Japan.

Reviewing international and Japanese press reaction to Zhao Ziyang's visit, the radio states: "Attention has focused on the fact that Vice President George Bush and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger were in Tokyo (?prior to the visit) by Zhao Ziyang. It will be recalled that Washington wants to use both Japan and the PRC to strengthen its highwayman's policy over Asia and has thus been pressing for an intensification of Japan's rearmament. The PRC rulers, on the other hand, intend to use Japan's military policy to serve their own plans of banditry."

Citing Zhao Ziyang's remarks during his visit to Tokyo on matters related to Vietnam and Kampuchea as an example of interference in the internal affairs of the said countries, the radio concludes: "The frequently organized shuttles among Washington, Beijing and Tokyo indicate that talks taking place during the visits involved establishing a military alliance in the Indian Ocean and the Far East. The alliance is aimed at the Soviet Union. However, the move has been described as a wish on the part of its members to extend their [word indistinct] over Southeast Asia and Indochina, which are rich in natural and economic sources."

ZA RUBEZHOM VIEWS USSR-JAPANESE RELATIONS

PM091351 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 23 Signed to Press 3 Jun 82 pp 12-13

[Daniil Kramonov reportage: "Japan at the Crossroads: To New Good-Neighborliness or to an Old Evil"]

[Excerpts] Hiroshima-Tokyo -- A delegation of Soviet journalists consisting of D.F. Kraminov, V.N. Sevruk, N.G. Novikov, N.P. Prozhogin, L.I. Yagodin, V.I. Paramoshkin and Yu. Ya. Vdovin visited Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Publishers and Editors Association.

Unjustified Claims

All our interlocutors acknowledged the special importance of and need for good relations between Japan and its closest neighbor -- the Soviet Union.

"There are many important international problems in the present-day world," said Takeo Miki, former prime minister and leader of one of the factions of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, who received us in the faction's office, "but stable friendly Japanese-Soviet relations are important and necessary to the whole world. I believe that in the 21st century the problem of relations with the USSR will be the chief problem for Japan. These relations undoubtedly have been and still are very important for the Far East.

"As everyone knows, Japan and the USSR are neighbors," he had mentioned back at the start of the conversation on seating us at a large polished table around which the leaders of his faction usually gather, "and we, of course, keep a careful eye on the Soviet Union's policy. I read with great interest the Tashkent speech of your leader L.I. Brezhnev and noted his desire to reach agreement on improving Japanese-Soviet relations, which are not now in good condition. Of course, this depends on both sides. If you are friendly, we will respond in like manner. I advocate always talking with each other and helping to remove difficulties and misunderstandings. We know that you are arming, and we, too, are increasing our armaments, but not for attack, just for defense. Japan will never fight -- that is written into its Constitution...."

"But people want to change just this aspect of the Constitution," one of the journalists remarked."

"Yes, the Constitution might be changed," Miki, who had all the time been speaking slowly and quietly, responded quickly, "but Japan will never resort to force to implement its policy."

We inquired why the brakes had been put on Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation, which had been developing so successfully and favorably for both sides quite recently, and why even projects and plans agreed on long ago had been postponed indefinitely.

The former prime minister, like many of our Japanese interlocutors, had a ready answer, and we heard what we had heard repeatedly during our stay in Japan:

"There is the unresolved territorial question."

"But this 'question' has not arisen just in the last few years...."

"Yes, this question is not new."

"Then why has it become, or been made, an obstacle to cooperation to the advantage of both countries?"

In a still quieter voice and still more slowly Miki referred to "public opinion," which is supposedly putting pressure on the government. Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, also indicated this "public opinion," which is supposedly opposed to Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation, hinting that it expresses itself through the Japanese press and other news media.

On meeting our Japanese journalists colleagues we quite naturally tried to ascertain from them why the Japanese press and other news media are turning the country's public opinion against continuing and developing Japanese-Soviet cooperation. Immediately after our call on Miki we met with leading workers of the KYODO News Agency headed by Chief Editor Nishiyama and leading commentators.

"You cannot ascribe the public hostility to the Soviet Union to the endeavors of journalists," Nishiyama resolutely declared. "We only reflect what exists in reality."

"I agree that the public's attitude to the Soviet Union has deteriorated. But we are not to blame for that," the commentator Kubo supported the chief editor. "We only reflect reality."

Explaining why anti-Soviet sentiments have grown in recent years, the commentator Usuda made a very significant admission.

"Right after the war," he said, "the Japanese people lost faith in themselves. They were weak and impotent. With the growth in the country's economic power their faith in themselves and in their strength grew, and as a result the desire emerged to restore what had been lost in the war, partly through the fault of the Japanese themselves. Now the Japanese are more confident, and so the demand for the 'Northern Territories' has arisen, and feeling is growing against the Soviet Union."

A Soviet journalist who has worked in Japan for a long time remarked that, in his observation and conviction, the question of the "Northern Territories" is being raised and exaggerated not at the wish of the Japanese people but out of the purely opportunist political considerations of the ruling clique, and he cited the example of the inhabitants of Hokkaido, the island closest to the Soviet Union, who decline involvement in anti-Soviet campaigns, preferring daily advantageous cooperation.

And we were told that the government's intention to raise a wave of anti-Soviet sentiments by officially proclaiming "Northern Territories Day" was not taken up by the broad circles of the Japanese public. The rallies and meetings organized and headed by the government in Tokyo, by governors in prefectures and by mayors in cities attracted insignificant numbers of participants the last time and were a virtual flop on Hokkaido. The mayors of certain cities refused to hold such meetings.

"Cooperation between Japan and the USSR has slowed down and Japanese-Soviet relations have deteriorated to a considerable extent under U.S. influence," an experienced and well-known journalist whom we met at a popular and authoritative Japanese newspaper explained. "The United States does not want these relations to improve or cooperation to deepen, and our government is taking measures to limit them. Export and import bank credits are needed to develop economic cooperation and, in particular, to implement large industrial projects, but the government does not allow them. Our industrialists know perfectly well the advantages of Japanese-Soviet economic ties. Both countries need them, and I am sure that they are perfectly possible in the long run...."

All our interlocutors acknowledged and emphasized the possibility and desirability of further developing mutually advantageous relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

"We look very positively on the development of Soviet-Japanese economic relations," we were assured by Yoshizane Iwasa, leader of the financial affairs subcommittee of the Japanese-Soviet Economic Cooperation Committee and counsellor of the Fuji Bank, who began the conversation on behalf of a group of big industrialists and financiers who received us at the Japanese Chamber of Commerce. "However, the situation in the world is also having an adverse effect on our relations, and they are now at the proper level. We regret this and wholeheartedly want them to continue developing successfully.

"We need fine, good relations," Miki said to us on parting. "You have huge resources in Siberia, while we have high technology and could draw up big industrial projects of use to both sides. We would be friends and would achieve success together...."

Our Japanese journalist colleagues also unanimously advocated developing and deepening Soviet-Japanese relations. Only, unlike figures in the ruling party and big industrialists and financiers, they did not allude to "unresolved political" or "territorial questions" but said bluntly that the return to Japan of the "illegally occupied islands" must be the first condition for improving relations and developing economic cooperation. Here some laid claim to two islands, others to four, others to the entire Kurile chain, others added South Sakhalin to them, others went further, and yet others further still.

This patent desire to revise the results of World War II, which, incidentally, are recorded in international treaties and have voluntarily been recognized by all former Japanese governments, made us ask our interlocutors what price they put on their good attitude to the Soviet neighbor.

"No, this is not a price for good-neighborliness!" KYODO commentator Usuda exclaimed. "It is necessary to create the proper atmosphere."

We voiced the suspicion that the atmosphere over the "northern territories" is deliberately being poisoned by those who seek to worsen Japanese-Soviet relations and to create a hotbed of tension in the Far East. And those who had been arguing with us at once agreed that this was not in the interests either of good-neighborly Japanese-Soviet relations or of the cause of peace.

UN DELEGATE RECEIVES JAPANESE DIET MEMBERS

LD081130 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 8 Jun, TASS -- Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, has received a group of Japanese parliamentarians who arrived in New York to participate in the activities of the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament.

The two sides expressed full support for the aims and tasks of the special session and emphasized the need to take concrete steps at the session with a view to ending the arms race and to removing the threat of nuclear war.

Oleg Troyanovskiy also received representatives of the Japanese public who told him about widespread movement in their country for an end to the arms race and for a ban on nuclear weapons. They declared in support of the aims and tasks of the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. On the Soviet side it was emphasized that the USSR will do everything possible for the session to be a success.

AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS IN GENEVA WELCOMED

LD141708 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 14 Jun 82

[(Yevgeniy Rumentsov) commentary]

[Text] Reports continue to come from Afghanistan about the routing of counterrevolutionary bands penetrating from Pakistani territory. Civilians suffering from the bloody crimes of the bandits [words indistinct] army is fighting against the counterrevolutionaries. In a word, there is every reason to say that the Afghans intend to defend their sovereignty, their right to continue the changes started by the April Revolution of 1978. But the reports also prove that the undeclared war against Afghanistan continues. For over 4 years the young republic has been fighting against the subversive activities that have assumed the form of aggression. For over 4 years the situation in southwest Asia has been tense.

That is why the public attaches much hope to the coming Afghan-Pakistani meeting in Geneva. The meeting can bring favorable results if both sides display good will and a realistic unbiased approach to the problems of the meeting. The Afghan Government has displayed good will many times. Two times, in May, 1980, and in August, 1981, it came out with important initiatives to normalize relations with Pakistan and Iran. These initiatives should be mentioned all the more so that the countries to which they were directed still abstain from discussing them. [sentence as heard] The key proposal is to stop armed and other interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and guarantee that such interference would not resume. The acuteness of the issue is understandable. In conditions of an undeclared war waged by China, the United States and their allies, the Afghan Government is interested first of all in defending the sovereignty and security of the country.

These proposals also meet the interests of other nations of south and southwest Asia. Nations facing complex tasks of construction that can be solved in conditions of stable peace and mutually beneficial cooperation don't need tension or conflict. One more aspect of Kabul's proposals should be stressed: They are flexible because they take into account the wishes of neighboring states, primarily Pakistan. Though Afghanistan would prefer a peaceful dialogue with each of its neighbors it has voiced its readiness for tripartite talks. It has also agreed to the participation of the United Nations secretary general or his representative in the talks. Neither has the Afghan Government anything against a many-sided consultation to outline international guarantees of non-interference in the internal affairs of the republic. Of course, such talks can discuss only the foreign policy aspects of the situation involving Afghanistan, such as the free return of the Afghans who have found themselves in neighboring countries for some reason. The issue of the withdrawal of the limited Soviet army contingent could also be discussed in the context of a political settlement.

As has been stressed on many occasions, the problems of the region can be solved only with a realistic approach to the situation. One should proceed from the assumption that the social and economic reforms in Afghanistan are irreversible. During his meeting in New York with Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan, the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko stressed that the imperialist powers and their allies operating in the region should understand that former Afghanistan doesn't exist. There's a new Afghanistan, an independent, nonaligned state. This is the opinion of the Soviet Union and all government and public circles in Asia sincerely interested in a peaceful and fair solution of the problems involving Afghanistan. The proposals of the Afghan Government meet these interests and thus deserve careful consideration.

BORBA DISCUSSES SRV 'GUEST WORKERS' IN USSR

AU121543 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 82 p 8

[Excerpts] Moscow, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- There is no official data on the number of foreign workers employed in the Soviet Union, and no official information is available about where they work. However, it can be concluded on the basis of occasional press articles that the most numerous and oldest economic migrants in the Soviet Union are from Bulgaria, from which the first "guest workers" [German term "gastarbeiter"] arrived a decade and a half ago. Naturally, what is involved in this connection are not real "guest workers," because foreign workers come to the Soviet Union on the basis of interstate agreements and their work usually represents part of the trade between the individual countries and the USSR.

The position of "guest workers" in the USSR is specifically defined, and Moscow rejects all Western insinuations that foreign workers are being exploited on the basis of interstate agreements. Mowcow reacts particularly angrily to the claims that workers from Vietnam are paying "in kind," that is with their labor, for loans and the assistance granted by the USSR to that country.

There are about 7,000 Vietnamese in the Soviet Union but, as representatives of the employer country point out, their position is equal to that of Soviet workers. During the first 3 months of their stay in the Soviet Union they are entitled to free language instruction; then they spend 9 months training for specific tasks, and afterwards they work for 4 years. They are all located in suitable climates and in good housing. Following the first year of "real work," they have the right to send part of their earnings, calculated in their own country's currency, to their families in Vietnam.

KATUSHEV RECEIVES SRV VICE CHAIRMAN TRAN QUYNH

OW142307 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Katushev, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, has received Comrade Tran Quynh, SRV Council of Ministers vice chairman. They discussed continued development and raising the efficiency of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES SRV TREATY ON CIVIL LAWS

OW130006 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] On 10 June, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratified the USSR-SRV treaty on mutual legal assistance in civil, family and criminal affairs, signed in Moscow on 10 December 1981.

U.S. REAFFIRMS MICRONESIA BOMB TEST PLANS

PM091217 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 3

[TASS correspondent V. Vasilets dispatch: "Unlawful U.S. Actions"]

[Text] New York, 3 Jun -- The United States intends to continue the unlawful militarization of its Pacific Islands Trust Territory (Micronesia), whose population were the first peacetime victims of radioactive contamination as a result of atomic blasts. As is well known, in the fifties the Pentagon carried out nuclear weapons tests on the atolls of Micronesia, and to this day the contaminated islands of the archipelago, abandoned by their inhabitants, remain a tragic testimony to the U.S. military's barbarous actions.

Washington's intention to consolidate its hold on the Pacific Islands as a military bridgehead was confirmed yet again by the U.S. representative on the UN Trusteeship Council, whose latest session is now taking place at UN headquarters.

U.S. envoy W. Sherman stated that his government reserves the right to "use parts of the trust territory to attain its strategic objectives." He noted in particular that the United States will continue using the ballistic missile testing range on Kwajalein atoll.

Since these militarist plans are directly at variance with the trusteeship agreement, the U.S. spokesman deemed it necessary to "justify" them but found nothing better than to resort to standard references to the "Soviet threat." Here he evidently "forgot" that the USSR is many thousands of kilometers from Micronesia and has nothing to do with it. The U.S. diplomat's allegation that "the location and activity of a missile-testing range on Kwajalein is a contribution to the security not only of the Pacific but of the whole world" sounded equally absurd.

The inhabitants of Micronesia themselves are of a totally different opinion. They are worried at the prospect of a repetition of the tragedy that befell the inhabitants of Bikini and Eniwetak atolls, deprived forever of their homeland which, after the U.S. nuclear weapons tests, has become a radioactive graveyard. According to press reports, on the islands of Micronesia the movement for making it a nuclear-free zone is becoming extensive.

U.S. TAKING STEPS TO MILITARIZE MICRONESIA

PM110945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 82 p 5

[Dmitriy Kosyrev article: "U.S. Pacific Ambitions"]

[Text] The agreement Washington recently imposed on the Marshall Islands in the Pacific entitles it to retain its own military establishments on their territory for a further 15 years. Another agreement previously concluded with the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Belau attests to Washington's plans when this term expires. According to the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, this agreement obliges the islands to forego military relations with anyone but the United States for the next 100 years. To get these documents signed, Washington brought the dollar lever into action: For instance, total U.S. financial handouts to Belau are almost twice that country's state budget.

The islands whose role as military bases Washington seeks to consolidate belong to Micronesia, a Pacific territory which since 1947 has been under temporary U.S. trusteeship in accordance with a UN decision. Trusteeship was assigned to the United States with a view to preparing the islands for independence. Instead, virtually all Micronesia has now been divided by Washington into several state formations "freely incorporated" or "freely associated" with the United States. The common feature of these "free associations" is the Pentagon's retention of the right to continue unimpeded its military activity in Micronesia. During the years of U.S. "trusteeship" the Pacific islands have been literally sown with military establishments. Thus the Marshall Islands include the atolls of Kwajalein, Bikini and Eniwetak where the largest U.S. missile-firing range and other installations are located. There, nuclear weapons have been tested. The new agreements imposed on the Pacific Islands are aimed not only at preserving the Pentagon's former military installations there.

Washington is now gradually preparing one Pacific territory after another for the creation of new bases and the deployment of new types and kinds of weapons. According to the Hong Kong magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, on the Pacific islands the Pentagon is planning to deploy chemical weapons, rig out the ships of the 7th (Pacific) Fleet and the aircraft based in the Pacific with nuclear cruise missiles and to increase the fleet by at least three aircraft carrier groups.

All this supplementary militarization of the Pacific Ocean also requires expansion of the network of military bases there. In particular, AFP reports, it is planned to create them in addition to the current ones on the Marshall Islands for the Midway basing of the U.S. Fleet and aircraft stationed in the Philippines.

The islands and atolls in the Pacific, bristling increasingly with U.S. weapons, are not only an insult to the UN decision on the self-determination of the Micronesian population, they are a grave threat to the peoples of the countries of this region and the peoples of the whole world.

POLISH AGENT ON RFE AS U.S. POLICY TOOL

LD141527 Moscow TASS international Service in Russian 1344 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Shapovalov reports:

Irrefutable evidence that Radio Free Europe and other NATO ideological and subversive centers acting on the instructions of the American special services are endeavoring, with the aid of political sabotage and espionage, to undermine the foundations of state in the countries of socialism has been provided by Mieczyslaw Lach, a Polish intelligence agent. He worked on an assignment at Radio Free Europe in Munich as a member of the full-time staff.

Western radio stations, Free Europe first among them, are waging an extensive propaganda aggression, probably unprecedented since the "cold war" days of the fifties, against the Polish People's Republic, M. Lach told the TASS correspondent. A striking fact here is that the chief coordinator of the subversive actions is the U.S. administration, which is using the subversive centers subordinate to it in Europe against the policy of detente and against the peace-loving course of the socialist countries.

M. Lach stressed that agents of the American special services work in all departments of the radio station without exception. The U.S. CIA exerts a direct influence on the drafting of radio programs for the socialist countries. Staff transfers at the radio station take place on instructions from the CIA and the U.S. National Security Council.

Radio Free Europe's main task, as defined by the American special services, consists in creating a certain political climate in the socialist countries, provoking antistate activity and protests against the social order. Thus, in their instructions the special services make it incumbent upon Free Europe to give publicity to any protests by enemies of socialism in Poland.

Apart from this, the employees of Radio Free Europe, whose work has virtually nothing to do with journalism, are engaged in collecting information about important political and economic problems in the socialist countries and in trying to recruit agents. This radio station uses its ties with Western news agencies for its subversive purposes. The radio station has a network of so-called "informants." These people are CIA agents.

Particular importance is attributed at the radio station to contacts with correspondents accredited in socialist countries. The fact that such contacts exist is evident from the fact that many journalists going to Warsaw or the capitals of other socialist countries undergo special training in Munich.

Contacts with the opponents of socialism in Poland and preparation of counterrevolutionary antisocialist plans occupy a special place in the work of NATO's subversive centers. As M. Lach reported, in the summer of 1976 a meeting was held in Munich between J. Nowak-Jezioranski, former head of the Polish section of Radio Free Europe, and E. Lipinski, one of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] organizers, at which they discussed setting up an illegal organization in Poland, whose conception had been worked out by the resident heads of the CIA in Warsaw. "In August of the same year, the not unknown A. Michnik met with representatives of the radio station. The antisocialist elements in Poland were striving to ensure the West's support and gain financial aid. Former head of the Polish section at the radio station admitted that Solidarity would never have appeared "without the Western radio stations, especially Radio Free Europe."

After the setting up of "Solidarity" in 1980, the stream of subversive programs to Poland rose sharply. Many KSS-KOR men, and "Solidarity" leaders including B. Lis, M. Chojecki and others, paid frequent visits to Munich.

From the very start of the introduction of martial law in Poland, Radio Free Europe launched a campaign of malicious attacks on the government's measures for normalizing the situation in the country. It openly incites counterrevolutionary manifestations and persistently publicizes the appeals of "Solidarity's" extremist leaders. All methods are permissible, as far as Radio Free Europe is concerned, even the juggling of facts as certain "Solidarity" figures have admitted. Lies and propaganda tricks have become the norm of Radio Free Europe and its bosses, the American secret services, as long as they are directed against a normalization of the situation in the country.

Radio Free Europe's entire activities, which are permeated with the spirit of the "cold war", testify that this radio station is neither "free" nor "European." In essence it is a mouthpiece for the American intelligence services and a tool for their subversive activities against the socialist countries. It represents a type of headquarters for the antisocialist elements in Poland and a tool for the lies and disinformation of aggressive U.S. policies, which are directed against the relaxation of international tension. We must be vigilant in the face of the West's plans which are hostile to the Polish people and to socialist Poland, M. Lach stressed.

KORNILOV ON REAGAN'S REMARKS ON POLAND

LD141122 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 14 Jun 82

["Interfering Again" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, Jun 14, TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Imperialist powers, the United States in particular, continue putting pressure on sovereign Poland, in defiance of law and morals, so as to bring new trials and hardships on the Poles. A fresh proof of this was the statement made by U.S. President Reagan who, giving a distorted view of the situation in Poland, tried to encourage and support extremist illegal groupings and elements in Poland, opponents of the socialist state, threatened Poland with a continuation of "sanctions" and lectured the Polish Government as to how it should deal with purely internal problems.

Characteristically, this statement was made by the U.S. President immediately after his trip to Western Europe where he lauded in every way the false virtues of the world of capitalist exploitation and called for a "crusade" against the socialist states. One gets the impression that the President's statement concerning the situation in Poland was one of the component elements of this "crusade". All indications are that Washington intends to use the present campaign hostile to Poland and all socialist countries as a pretext for distracting the attention of the peoples, the people of America included, from the pressing problems of war and peace, stopping the arms race and such actions by the USA as its direct involvement in the aggression of Israel which is practising genocide against Arabs in Lebanon, and its support of the bloodshed started by the British colonialists in the South Atlantic. Washington does not seem to care that such actions can only do harm to the cause of peace and worsen the atmosphere for an East-West dialogue.

As to the "sanctions" mentioned by the U.S. President it can only be said that it is not for the first time that Washington, flouting the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, is trying to put economic pressure on socialist countries in order to undermine their economies and to secure political concessions from them. But such a policy can only aggravate the contradictions of the capitalist economy since it cuts across the trends of development of the world economy. As was stressed, and with good reason, at the recent meeting of the CMEA session, those who are hampering international trade and trying to make it an instrument of political blackmail should give thought to the fact that such actions may ricochet against themselves.

By attacking again socialist Poland the U.S. President hoped to "influence" that country in a spirit suitable to Washington. But the only thing he achieved was to show to the whole world once more that unceremonious, crude interference by Washington in the internal affairs of sovereign states and its efforts to impose on the peoples an imperialistic order suitable to the USA are characteristic of the foreign policy of the present U.S. administration.

KAPITONOV TALKS WITH VISITING PZPR DELEGATION

PM141513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Contacts"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PZPR, a delegation of PZPR party workers headed by K. Cypryniak, director of the PZPR Central Committee organization department, visited the Soviet Union 7 through 11 June.

The Polish comrades acquainted themselves with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of party building and with party organizations' activity to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. They had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee party organizational work section, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, Moscow and Kiev party gorkoms and the party committees of a number of enterprises.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had a warm and friendly conversation with it in which N.A. Petrovichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee party organizational work section, took part.

ACTIVITIES OF VISITING SEJM DELEGATION

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

PM141503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow's Guests"]

[Text] On 10 June a delegation of Poland's Sejm headed by S. Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm, visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall. The delegation laid flowers on the tomb of the prominent figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state F.E. Dzerzhinskiy and at the burial place of the ashes of Marshal of the Soviet Union K.K. Rokossovskiy.

Trip to Kalinin

PM141515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Guests from Poland"]

[Text] Kalinin, 11 Jun -- The Polish Sejm delegation headed by Marshal of the Sejm S. Gucwa has taken a trip to Kalinin. At the CPSU obkom the guests were familiarized with the way the measures outlined by the party to transform the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone into a zone of highly productive arable farming and livestock raising are being consistently implemented in the city and the oblasts. The Polish comrade laid flowers at the memorial to V.I. Lenin and the victory obelisk. The delegation returned to Moscow the same day.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PONOMAREV, ZIMYANIN IN SOFIA

LD141946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received Comrades Ponomarev and Zimyanin in Sofia today.

During the meeting, which took place in an exceptionally cordial atmosphere, Comrade Ponomarev conveyed wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the successful and fruitful conduct of the international conference devoted to the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov.

PLANINC, MOJSOV TELEGRAMS TO TIKHONOV, GROMYKO

LD112146 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received a telegram from Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. The telegram expressed cordial thanks for the congratulations in connection with her assumption of the post of president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. I share your conviction, the telegram says, that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries and peoples will continue to develop successfully in the interest of safeguarding peace, equitable international cooperation and general progress.

In his telegram to Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, Lazar Mojsov thanked him cordially for the congratulations in connection with his election as SFRY federal secretary of foriegn affairs. The telegram expressed the conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop successfully in order to preserve peace, equitable international cooperation and general progress.

RESULTS OF SERBIAN PARTY CONGRESS SUMMED UP

PM040801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Results Summed Up"]

[Text] Belgrade, 31 May -- As TANJUG reports, the Ninth League of Communists of Serbia Congress has been held in Belgrade. It summed up the results of the republic's socio-economic development and defined the Communists' next tasks in the struggle for economic stabilization and the further development of socialist self-management.

It was noted in the report and during the debates that in the period under review Serbia had achieved certain results in economic development. There was an increase in the global social product and in the volume of industrial production and exports, and the republic party organization's role in the solution of economic and sociopolitical questions had increased.

At the same time, the congress indicated that the economic situation had become more complicated recently and that the development of self-management is at a standstill. The rate of growth of labor productivity has slowed, production capacities are being used inefficiently, the foreign debt has increased and agricultural development is falling behind. Unemployment remains a serious problem. The actions of nationalist elements have resulted in the maintenance of tension in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which is part of Serbia.

The congress delegates stressed that the Communists' main task is to struggle for stable economic development and to strengthen the LCY's leading role and the unity of its ranks. It is necessary, the adopted resolution points out, to develop and strengthen democratic centralism and to reject any anarchistic and petit bourgeois interpretation of it. The party's decisions must be mandatory for everyone. Democratic centralism within the League of Communists is the guarantee of its leading ideological and political role in society.

GROMYKO, FINLAND'S SORSA MEET IN NEW YORK

PM141409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in New York"]

[Excerpt] New York, 10 Jun -- A.A. Gromyko met with Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa here. During the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, international problems of mutual interest were discussed, including problems associated with limiting the arms race and disarmament. The USSR's and Finland's desire to actively promote success in the work of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament was declared.

During an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Finnish relations, the sides expressed satisfaction with their successful development on the firm basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. It was stressed that the results of the talks between L.I. Brezhnev and Finnish President M. Koivisto in Moscow in March made an important new contribution to the cause of developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and good-neighborliness between the Soviet Union and Finland.

V.P. RUBEN PRAISES FINNISH-SOVIET RELATIONS

PM111031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 82 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Parliamentary Jubilee"]

[Text] The 75th anniversary of the Finnish parliament is being celebrated in Helsinki. Functions celebrating the jubilee have been held in the parliamentary building. They were attended by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who is here at the invitation of the leaders of the Finnish parliament. On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet he conveyed warmest congratulations on the occasion of the jubilee to parliamentary speaker J. Virolainen. In today's complex world, V. P. Ruben said, relations between the Soviet Union and Finland are striking and convincing evidence of the vitality and future of the policy of peaceful coexistence. New impetus was imparted to cooperation between our countries by the talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Finnish President M. Koivisto. In contributing to the development of Soviet-Finnish relations, Soviet and Finnish parliamentarians consider it their paramount duty to do all they can to strengthen peace, end the arms race and avert the threat of nuclear war.

In reply J. Virolainen expressed cordial gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet on behalf of the Finnish parliament for the congratulations and best wishes.

TASS CITES MARCHAIS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

LD071318 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Ivry (Val de Marne Department), 7 Jun, TASS -- Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, has said that the task of the French youth is to mount an active struggle for socialism in their country. He was speaking at a really here after a congress of France's Movement of Communist Youth had come to a close.

Not a day passes, Georges Marchais said, without the bourgeois press defaming the countries of socialism. But it deliberately passes over in silence, he went on, the fact that the socialist countries have solved the problem of employment, that nobody there starves or knows what joblessness and illiteracy is, and that there are no social barriers there to prevent a worker's son or daughter from receiving higher education.

The nations of the socialist countries have won the rights to work, education and housing and above all the right to human dignity, Georges Marchais emphasized.

Bourgeois propaganda claims, he noted, that the Western world is an "island of freedom and respect for human rights". Clearly, those who assert this are too self-opinionated. Let them answer then where the 25 million unemployed in developed capitalist countries, whose number in 1983, if nothing changes, will reach 31 million, have this freedom.

It cannot be said that socialism is devoid of problems, the general secretary of the French Communist Party said. But the reality itself, the striving shown by the socialist countries to solve them remind one of the main thing, that thousands of millions of men and women on a large part of the globe are paving the way to a new society, having, for the first time in history, done away with exploitation of man by man. This is why, he said, "we are with them, in our friendship and in our brotherhood."

Everybody knows, Georges Marchais said further, that 65 years ago the Great October Socialist Revolution, those "ten days that shook the world", caused an unprecedented upsurge of enthusiasm among the working class of France. Everybody knows also the burden the Soviet Union shouldered in the routing of fascism, losing 20 millions of its sons and daughters.

"It is the struggle for peace and disarmament that finds itself in the centre of our tasks today," Georges Marchais emphasized. "This is why the French Communists actively campaign in order to attain peace and end the arms race."

It is necessary, the general secretary of the French Communist Party said in conclusion, to defeat the war-mongers and frustrate their perilous plans so that peace, progress and happiness could triumph in the world.

MADRID MILITARY TRIBUNAL FINDING QUESTIONED

LD062214 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 6 Jun 82

[By TASS correspondents S. Muravyev and B. Petrov]

[Text] Madrid, 6 Jun, TASS -- A sentence passed by a military tribunal following a hearing into the case of last winter's attempted military coup in Spain demonstrates that reactionary-minded circles of the Spanish Army continue to exert great influence on the political life of the country. The fact that only two convicts out of 33 defendants were sentenced to 30 years of imprisonment each caused wide-spread indignation in the country. Moreover, most of the putschists received only a token punishment. The local press calls repulsing the decision of the tribunal to set 12 plotters free.

The sentence caused a negative response even in the government. Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo of Spain said he failed to understand why the officers who had held Spanish MP's in the parliament building for 17 hours were set free. He said he was gravely concerned over the sentence. The Spanish prime minister said that his cabinet demanded that the sentences be re-examined. At the same time declined the appeal of the lawyers of two convicts who asked for their prison terms to be shortened to 20 years.

The decision of the army command to allow the putschists back into the barracks also causes perplexion. The Madrid newspaper PAIS writes that the move creates a threat of a coup attempt recurring.

REACTION TO ISRAEL'S AGGRESSION IN LEBANON

Soviet Government Statement

LD141614 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 14 Jun 82

["Statement by the Soviet Government" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun, TASS -- Follows a statement by the Soviet Government: "Israel's aggression in Lebanon continues. Despite the declared cease-fire, Israeli troops continue to wage combat operations against Lebanese and Palestinians. According to reports to date, the storming of the Lebanese capital Beirut is being prepared.

"In Lebanon, Israel is perpetrating a criminal act of genocide. Sparing no one, the aggressor's troops are actually exterminating Palestinians wholesale, and thousands of Lebanese are dying. Israeli troops are trying to drown in blood the struggle of the Palestinian people for their freedom and independence.

"In the Soviet Uniohn, like everywhere in the world, Israel's blatant brigandage is causing indignation. It is clear that the Israeli aggression is being committed within the framework of the so-called 'strategic collaboration' between Tel Aviv and Washington."

"Lebanon's fate as an independent and undivided state is threatened. The design to split up Lebanon and deploy on the captured Lebanese soil the so called 'multilateral force', the backbone of which would be formed by American troops, is becoming ever more evident.

"The actions by Israel and its patrons create a threat also to other Arab states. Clearly being pursued is the same line of subordinating Arab countries, one after another, to imperialist diktat. The stake here is made on the disunity among Arabs, on the belief that they will not succeed in uniting efforts to assist the latest victim of aggression.

"Effective urgent measures to cut short the aggression, to end the fire and withdraw Israeli troops from the territory of Lebanon are needed in the interests of peace in the Middle East, in the broad interests of international security. This is required by the unanimously adopted decisions of the United Nations Security Council. They must be fulfilled. Today this is the key question."

"The Soviet Union takes the Arabs' side not in words but in deeds and presses to get the aggressor out of Lebanon. The present-day Israeli policy makers should not forget that the Middle East is an area lying in close proximity to the southern borders of the Soviet Union and that developments there cannot help affecting the interests of the USSR. We warn Israel about this.

"The war unleashed by Israel in Lebanon puts into sharp focus the question of the situation in the Middle East in general, which has now become an even more dangerous centre of international tension.

"The Soviet Government demands that this brazen aggression be stopped. The Soviet Union for its part will do everything depending on it for a stable peace to be established in that area."

U.S. To 'Recarve' Lebanon

LD141426 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, Jun 14, TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

U.S. Secretary of State Haig seems to have been struck by sudden deafness, the political sort of the ailment. It made itself felt during his yesterday's interview to ABC news programme "This Week With David Brinkley." Answering the simple and direct question put by the newscaster whether the United States wanted an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon as was demanded by the U.N. Security Council's resolution, for which, in particular, the Reagan administration's representative had voted, the state secretary evaded answering it three times, as if he had not understood or heard the question. In reality it was a deliberate subterfuge. I'm sometimes very good at that, Haig admitted.

Haig obviously did not want to answer the question put to him because in that case he would have had to explain the United States' ambiguous position: On the one hand, Washington had voted for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, while on the other it was doing everything it could for Israeli troops to remain on the occupied Lebanese territory as long as possible. Moreover, it would like them to set up a regime in that country that would please both Tel Aviv and Washington.

As follows from Haig's explanations Washington, apparently, does not want "a return to the status quo" which had existed in Lebanon prior to the Israeli invasion. In other words, the Reagan administration plans to recarve sovereign Lebanon territorially and politically to its own liking and to impose its own "version" of settlement based on military force. In particular, it is planned to isolate the Lebanese and Palestinian people from the other Arab nations and to deny them the support and solidarity of the Arab countries. Washington is deliberately procrastinating the pullout of Israeli troops and encouraging Tel Aviv to continue its occupation of Lebanon so as to make proper preparations for replacing it with an American occupation behind the cover of some sort of "multinational force" consisting of the troop contingents of the U.S. closest allies and led by Washington.

As we see, Haig's "deafness" has a sinister meaning. It shows that the Reagan administration is going over to open diktat in the Middle East, grossly violating the national sentiments and interests of the Arab nations and the opinion of the world public demanding and immediate end to Israeli aggression and the evacuation of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

U.S. 'Plans' for Lebanon

LD141320 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, Jun 14, TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The American television company ABC reports Washington's intention to ensure U.S. "military presence" in Lebanon by stationing there some "multinational peace force", with American troops as its backbone. Exactly these plans, judging by the ABC report, were discussed in the past few days between the Israeli leadership and American President's special envoy Philip Habib. Posing as "a peacemaker", that American emissary indeed coordinates the actions of the "strategic concord" partners. Washington and Tel Aviv put forward the idea of the formation of a "multinational force" for Lebanon as one of the most important terms on which Israel would agree to withdraw its troops from the occupied territory in south Lebanon.

Speaking by American television on Sunday, the Israeli Ambassador in the United States Moshe Arens actually admitted that consultations are under way between Washington and Tel Aviv on establishment, as he said, of a proper structure in Lebanon. He did not rule out a possibility of a formation of some "buffer zone", with American military personnel to be present there. It is indictive that the statement followed the meeting between the Israeli ambassador and the U.S. Secretary of State Haig, who emphasised on Sunday that Washington would not insist on immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. This is the extra proof of the trustworthiness of reports on Washington's plans of American military penetration in Lebanon.

The United States is known to have deployed its considerable military contingent on the Sinai under the guise of the so-called "multinational force". These American units, deployed on Egyptian soil, actually came in place of Israeli occupationists. The American troops on the Sinai are a vanguard part of the Rapid Deployment Force, bound to discharge gendarme functions. Now Washington plans to form a new "multinational force", this time for Lebanon to camouflage deployment of American troops on Lebanese territory. And, consequently, further expansion of the American military bridgehead in the Middle East. These plans are obviously hostile to the Arabs.

U.S. Connivance With Israel

LD111630 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 11 Jun 82

["The USA -- an Accomplice in Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, Jun 11, TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

As the armed invasion of Lebanon by Israeli troops is being broadened, the actual complicity of the United States in the aggression is becoming increasingly evident. In conditions when the flames of a military conflagration have again flared up on Arab soil, Washington leaders continue their criminal inaction with regard to the Israeli aggressors. The White House, the State Department and the Defense Department of the USA confine themselves to hypocritical statements regarding the "need" for a cease-fire as if what is at issue is some "innocuous prank" on the part of the Tel Aviv leaders. In the meantime, however, the 100,000 strong Israeli Army ordered into Lebanon is occupying that country. Many thousands of innocent people have already died at the hands of the Israeli aggressors, and with every hour that passes the number of victims is growing and scores of thousands of Arabs are being expelled from their homes.

According to the REUTER News Agency citing officials in the Reagan administration, the United States intends to pursue its policy of "not criticising or punishing Israel for invading Lebanon". This position, as was said by an official Washington spokesman, "suits best the U.S. policy". Yes, it is doubtless that the policy of connivance and encouragement of the Israeli aggressors meets the strategic plans and hegemonist aspirations of the present Washington administration regarding the Arab peoples and the whole of the Middle East region. The fact is that what is being perpetrated by the Israeli invaders in Lebanon would, in a different set of circumstances, have been done by an American expeditionary corps out of the notorious Rapid Deployment Force for which bases have already been prepared in the Middle East. In Washington's reasoning, the time for committing that force to action has not yet come. For the moment, on the Pentagon's orders, Beirut has been approached by a task force of U.S. warships headed by the aircraft carrier John Kennedy ostensibly for "evacuating American citizens" from Lebanon. Another group of warships, including the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Eisenhower, is plying the waters of the Mediterranean not far away.

If one considers the fact that this week two more aircraft carriers, Independence and Forrestal, have started from the U.S. coast for the Mediterranean sea, it means that already four! aircraft carrier groups are being concentrated in an area where the "strategic ally" of the USA -- the Israeli aggressors -- have invaded and are broadening their aggression against Lebanon. Invoking the eventuality of "evacuating American nationals" is nothing but a fig leaf to cover up the bandit strategy of the United States itself and its policy of international brigandage and blackmail.

Moving the U.S. naval forces to the Lebanese coast at the present time constitutes both moral and military support for the Israeli troops that have invaded Lebanon. The American armada practically seals off Lebanon from the sea. Besides, by moving its naval forces to the area of the aggression, the leaders of the Washington administration strive to take advantage of the situation to engage in military muscle flexing in order to exert pressure both on the victim of the Israeli aggression -- Lebanon -- and on other Arab countries to foist on them Camp David accords by force and to suppress the will of the Arab peoples to defend their independence.

TASS Roundup

LD132300 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 13 Jun, TASS -- The Israeli aggressors, who occupied a considerable part of sovereign Lebanon's territory as a result of an impudent invasion, are consolidating their hold of the captured positions. They are hastily building strongpoints, at which armoured and infantry forces are concentrated.

Noteworthy in this connection is the statement by the Israeli ambassador to Washington, who said in a television interview that the Israeli troops would be withdrawn from Lebanon only when it was possible to establish "effective control over that country."

The Reagan administration, which contributed in every way possible to the preparations for and implementation of the brutal Israeli aggression, is now trying to pose by word of mouth for a "peace-maker", but in actual fact it is bent on crudely interfering in the internal affairs of Lebanon, forcing a pro-Israeli regime on it, turning the southern part of Lebanon's territory into a zone of permanent Israeli occupation and protracting for many months the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the rest of the captured lands.

In the opinion of political observers, this is precisely the mission of U.S. presidential emissary Philip Habib, who is currently shuttling between Tel Aviv and a number of Arab capitals.

Beirut June 13 TASS -- According to reports reaching the Lebanese capital, in spite of the cease-fire the aggressor is continuing a heavy bombardment of the positions of the Palestine resistance movement forces and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon. Fighting is going on in particular in the area of the towns of Tyre, Sayda and Ad-Damur. The aggressor's attacks are being successfully repulsed. Thus the attempts of the Israeli troops at capturing Alayh, which is one of the key positions on the Beirut-Damascus highway, ended in a failure. The interventionists have failed to advance for a single inch, although fresh Israeli troops were permanently committed to action.

In the morning today fighting resumed at the closest approaches to Beirut, in the area of Ad-Damur and Na'imah, in the mountainous Lebanon. The Israelis continue intensively shelling the positions of the forces of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, the aggressor's ships are patrolling the coastline in the area of the capital, while, aircraft are continuing reconnaissance flights detecting new peaceful objectives for barbarous aerial bombardment.

Damascus June 13 TASS -- In spite of the fact that the invaders have suffered heavy losses exceeding their losses in the war of 1973, they have failed to achieve the objectives set to the Israeli interventionist force, the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH writes today. The aggressor army armed to the teeth with the latest American weapons could neither liquidate the Palestine resistance movement, nor capture Beirut or oust from Lebanon the Syrian troops, which are part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force. But this was precisely the dream of the Tel Aviv hawks, the newspaper points out.

The stubborn resistance of the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots has foiled the aggressor's dream of a blitzkrieg. Its hopes for a walkover in Lebanon have not come true. And the sophisticated means of destruction and death, which the USA supplied and continues supplying Israel, did not help. In making these supplies Washington has become the direct assistant and accomplice of the monstrous crimes by the Israeli militarists against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, against the peoples of the entire Middle East. It bears in a considerable measure responsibility for the blood being spilled on the earth of Lebanon.

Beirut June 13 TASS -- The Lebanese who see the destruction and murder perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon consider that these crimes have been committed by means of American weapons, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan told the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon. The Lebanese people will never forgive the United States these sinister deeds, he stressed.

According to the figures of PLO more than 40,000 peaceful civilians were killed and wounded as a result of the Israeli bandit attack.

Addressing a press conference in Beirut, F. Noseda, head of a delegation of the International Red Cross, said that 600 thousand Lebanese citizens were forces to leave their homes fleeing from the aggressor.

Only one thousand persons remained out of the 100,000 refugees, who lived in three camps in the area of Tyre before the Zionist thrust. The camps have been practically totally destroyed. Tel Aviv is doing everything it can to prevent the International Red Cross committee from giving aid to the population which suffered as a result of the Israeli invasion.

Nicosia June 13 TASS -- According to reports in the Cyprus press, heightened activity has been registered at the British military bases in Cyprus. According to the newspaper TALNEA, twenty Israeli specialists have been brought to the British radar station on Troodos Mountain. The Israeli specialists, the newspapers says, will watch over the military situation in the Mediterranean.

According to reports from reliable sources, the British Air Force on Cyprus has been put on high alert.

A big U.S. naval squadron is on its way to the coast of Lebanon. According to the available data, the American squadron with the aircraft carriers John F. Kennedy and Eisenhower is already close to Lebanon's shores. Strike aircraft carriers Forrestal and "Independence are also on the way there.

Lebanese National Committee

LD141202 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 15 Jun, TASS -- According to Radio Lebanon, the Government of the Lebanese Republic has decided to form a National Salvation Committee. The committee includes representatives of the leading political parties, movements and organizations of the country. The chairman of the committee is President of Lebanon Ilyas Sarkis.

Israelis Round Up Palestinians

LD150630 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 15 Jun, TASS -- Israeli soldiers continue staging round-ups of Palestinians in Lebanon's southern part occupied by Tel Aviv. The invaders, together with their puppets -- cutthroats from among the formation of the rightist Christian separatists -- are practising their terror and violence, to which even soliders from units of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) fall victim. This is indicated by reports reaching the U.N. headquarters.

Israeli units are mopping up villages situated in the area of the location of the UNIFIL, says a telegram read out by an official spokesman of the U.N. secretary-general at a press conference for journalists. The aggressors are questioning villagers, seeking to make them identify so-called "terrorists".

IZVESTIYA 13 June Report

PM151057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov "Reportage From Beirut": "Outrages Continue"]

[Text] The Israeli aggression against Lebanon continues despite the fact that Tel Aviv announced a cease-fire as from noon last Friday. Israeli aircraft, patrol boats and artillery are continuing their fierce bombardment of Lebanese population centers. They have again tried to land an amphibious force in the hamlet of Khaldah near Beirut airport, which has also been bombarded. The landing force was repelled and suffered losses in personnel and equipment.

Tel Aviv has reported that a major general in the Israeli Army, Y. Adam, along with a colonel and several soldiers have been killed near the town of Ad-Damur. It is also reported that Syrian aircraft have struck against Israeli tank concentrations near the town of Hasbayya and have destroyed many of the tanks. The aggressors' advance has been stopped in all salients. However, Israeli aircraft are continuing to hunt for refugee vehicles on roads leading to the Syrian border. Hundreds of old people, women and children are being killed by Israeli missiles.

As early as 3 hours after the cease-fire was declared the Israeli air pirates made a brutal raid on residential areas of Beirut and Israeli guns and patrol boats continued to shell the suburbs and coastal areas of the Lebanese capital. Fighting continues near the city of Tyre and for the city of Sayda, which the aggressors have been trying to capture for several days now.

Syria stated that it agreed to the cease-fire on condition that the aggressors immediately leave Lebanese territory. The PLO is also demanding this. However, Israeli Defense Minister Sharon has declared that the aggressors will remain in Lebanon as long as necessary. Israel is trying to "justify" the continuation of the agression and its forces' violation of the cease-fire agreement by claiming that the "cease-fire" it announced does not extend to the Palestinians. This is yet more evidence that Israel is pursuing a policy of genocide vis-a-vis the Palestinian people.

Israeli propaganda is doing its utmost to present the situation in the regions of combat operations in a light that is to its own advantage, to disinform world public opinion and to undermine the morale of Lebanon's defenders. The Israeli military censorship is trying to conceal the heavy losses the aggressors have sustained since the start of the invasion of Lebanon. However, the truth about this is nevertheless filtering through. Lebanese television is showing shots taken by Western journalists which show the considerable quantity of Israeli combat hardware knocked out by the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots. Lebanese news organs are noting the militant patriotic spirit of the population, which has rallied together in the struggle against the aggressors. A great quantity of material accusing Washington of direct patronage of the aggressors and of complicity in the crimes they are perpetrating on Lebanese soil is being published.

Lebanese radio has reported that the U.S. Navy carrier task force that left the American naval base of Rota in Spain a few days ago is expected to arrive in the Beirut roadstead soon. The composition of the force, which includes the carrier John F. Kennedy with over 100 warplanes on board and also escort ships, refutes the claim of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut that the purpose of the force is to "evacuate American citizens from Lebanon."

The U.S. support for the Israeli aggression is evoking angry condemnation from the progressive world public and in the Arab countires, Lebanon included. The Israeli plan to seize Lebanon and exterminate the Palestinian resistance forces, L'HUMANITE points out, in particular, was well known in Washington. The lives of thousands of people have been sacrificed to the insane ambitions of Begin, who is playing the role of American gendarme in the Near East that was entrusted to him after the signing last year of the "strategic cooperation" agreement with the United States, the paper emphasizes.

Lebanese news organs are contrasting with Washington's position the policy of the Soviet Union, which is resolutely pressing for a true cease-fire in Lebanon and the immediate withdarawl of Israeli troops from the Lebanese territory they have occupied.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO SAUDI KING FAHD

LD141726 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun (TASS) -- Leonid Brezhnev has expressed profound condolences to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia over the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD NEW SAUDI REGIME ASSESSED

LD141620 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, Saudi ruler King Khalid has died. At a time when the new King Fahd is receiving condolences on that occasion and congratulations on the occasion of his accession to the throne, political observers in some countries are trying to predict the consequences of this event in Riyadh and the impact it will have on the country's policy. These predictions are being made by some statesmen, and it must be said that they do this impudently.

An example of this is the revelation by U.S. Senator Charles Percy. All the indications show that there are many things which he did not like in the policy of the late king, such as the restoration of normal diplomatic relations with the Libyan Jamahiriyah; strong Saudi condemnation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon; declaration of total Saudi support for the Palestinians and other victims of the aggression. What has angered Senator Charles Percy is Saudi Arabia's unwillingness to join the Camp David deal. All the plans were drawn up on the basis that other Arab states headed by Saudi Arabia and Jordan would sign the capitulatory collusion with Egypt and Israel. Since Washington's calculations were wrong, Senator Percy has embarked on preaching to the new Saudi monarch, King Fahd, saying forget the past, it is dead, embark on concluding peace with Israel, in other words, join the Camp David deal.

It seems that it is the fashion nowadays in the United States to teach others how they must live and conduct their policy. This is impudent interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

BREZHNEV, KING HUSAYN EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD141656 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has addressed a telegram to King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan extending to him and the friendly Jordanian people cordial congratulations and wishes of success and well-being on the occasion of Jordan's national holiday -- the Independence Day and the Army Day. In his reply telegram the king of Jordan expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes, and on his part wished Leonid Brezhnev good health and happiness, and further progress and prosperity to the friendly people of the Soviet Union.

The telegrams are expressing confidence that the good relations, which have taken shape between the USSR and Jordan, will further successfully develop for the benefit of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of peace and security in the Middle East.

Telegrams have also been exchanged between Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT, IMPLICATIONS VIEWED

PM101605 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Gennadiy Musayelyan under the rubric "Fact and Fiction: Bogey at the Ready"]

[Text] "The 'Soviet threat' is like the Loch Ness monster," was the ironic comment by an Arab diplomat during an Africa Day reception. "Certain people in the West are searching hard for it, but, naturally, they are not finding it. In fact, it simply does not exist...."

Indeed, myths about the mysterious "hand of Moscow" fillthe pages of many bourgeois publications. They are being diligently promoted by aggressive circles in the United States and some other NATO countries. But, in contrast to "Nessie," which is confined to the waters of Loch Ness, the Columbuses from the Pentagon and the CIA keep on "discovering" the "Soviet threat" in the air, on land and at sea. The Persian Gulf, the Near East, Europe and the distant Falkland Islands are just a few of the locations ascribed to it.

In recent days the U.S. papers the Washington POST and the New York TIMES and NEWSWEEK magazine have literally sounded the alarm in connection with the Iran-Iraq conflict and our country's alleged intrigues. Speculating on the continuing war, U.S. propaganda is trying to intimidate the Persian Gulf countries with the threat of the "export of the Iranian Shi'ite revolution." The Soviet Union, which has invariably advocated the cessation of the fratricidal conflict between the two neighboring states, is allegedly exercising a dangerous influence on Tehran.

There has never been any evidence for these absurdities concocted in the reeking kitchen of imperialist propaganda. It is surprising, therefore, that certain circles in Islamic states swallow these fabrications from time to time.

As recently as May Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah said that the USSR is seeking possession of Arab oil sources and wants to intimidate the Persian Gulf countries with the "Iranian danger." In turn, the Cairo paper AL-AKHBAR published an editorial containing fabrications of an anti-Soviet nature. In particular, it is asserted that the Soviet Union will soon officially announce...the granting of limited military aid to Iran. "The USSR is deliberately exacerbating the situation since it is not interested in an immediate solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict. A protracted war plays into the Soviet Union's hands," the paper slanderously states. AL-AKHBAR writes that Iran and the Soviet Union have a "deal whereby the USSR will promote the export of the Iranian Revolution while Iran aids the implementation of Soviet plans and goals in the region."

Why has a new wave of fabrications sprung up at this particular time? As is known, the Iran-Iraq war has been going on for nearly 2 years. After Iraqi forces had managed to penetrate deep into Iranian territory in the first months of the conflict, the hostilities were for a lengthy period of a limited, positional nature. In March Iranian forces launched a counteroffensive. Now the frontline effectively follows the border between the two countries. This position may signify either the continuation of hostilities or a return to the 1980 status quo, which paves the way for a peaceful settlement. And that is exactly what certain imperialist circles, above all the United States and Israel, do not want.

As for our country, one may mention the 26th CPSU Congress assessment of the conflict as senseless and advantageous only to imperialism.

Speaking in the Kremlin recently, L.I. Brezhnev presented the following description of the Soviet position vis-a-vis conflict situations and crisis complications wherever they arise: "The Soviet Union proceeds on the basis of its principled policy -- elimination of existing and avoidance of new seats of tension, prevention of interference in the internal affairs of states and peoples and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means, at the negotiating table."

At the same time, if you look at the facts and documents the U.S. position appears in a most unattractive light. An article "A Thorn in Their Flesh", published by the New York TIMES at the end of May, plainly states: "Now that Iran has become a thorn in the Arabs' flesh, the time is right. Instead of rushing to the aid of these countries we must say to King Husayn of Jordan that it is now time he subscribed to the Camp David peace agreement.

We must also tell the Saudis that the moment has come for them to take concrete steps to demonstrate the 'moderation' which they have been talking about for a long time but which we have rarely seen."

That's the ultimate in frankness and cynicism for you! Obviously no comment is needed at this point....

It is indicative that when they go on about the mythical threat to the Arabs from Moscow the authors of the insinuations say nothing about the real and sinister menace to the Near and Middle East -- the Israeli menace. The other day, for example, Chief of General Staff Eytan openly boasted that Israeli forces were massing on the border with Lebanon. Eschewing diplomatic niceties, Eytan brazenly threatened to "march on Beirut and destroy the Palestinian leadership."

There have been repeated threats against Iran from Tel Aviv. Finally, one must mention here the aggression by the Israeli Air Force which destroyed the nuclear reactor in Iraq. The picture is assuming a uniform pattern! Especially as during Israeli Defense Minister Sharon's recent visit to the United States the Reagan administration informed Congress of its intention to sell Tel Aviv 75 F-16 fighter-bombers. Earlier Washington had announced a $300-million increase in its annual military aid to Tel Aviv. The Pentagon has completed the construction of two air bases for Israel in the Negev Desert which are described by the Israeli Air Force commander as "the best military airfields in the world."

The United States is keeping a close eye on the development of the Iran-Iraq conflict in order to be able to choosethe right moment to use it as a pretext for armed interference in the Persian Gulf region, warns the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA'. To this end the Pentagon has drawn up a plan for a large-scale military operation in the region.

The Arab countries must see the United States and Israel as a threat, stressed the prominent Egyptian diplomat Mahmud Riad, former secretary general of the Arab League. Under cover of the myth of the "Soviet communist threat" Washington is trying to widen its bridgehead in the Near East and the Persian Gulf. The Arab press has gotten hold of information on U.S. plans to use the Iran-Iraq conflict to create a zone on the border between Iran and Iraq which would ultimately be occupied by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. They have tried it out in Sinai and Egypt. They also want to do it in the Falklands. As Paris' LE MONDE pointed out, "the San Carlos airfield on the Islands will subsequently be handed over to the United States which will use it to establish control over the South Atlantic. That is the price the British will pay for U.S. support."

Thus, Washington's plans in connection with the Iran-Iraq conflict are becoming very clear, despite the smokescreen of slander. According to the French paper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, the Pentagon is dreaming of transforming the Persian Gulf into the "Maginot Line" of the so-called "Free World." It hopes to create a neocolonialist cordon there in order to withstand the onslaught of the national liberation movements.

It is indicative in this connection that the RDF was originally set at 100,000 men, then at 200,000, while now, in the event of a conflict in the Persian Gulf, it is planned to dispatch 325,000 U.S. servicemen. So with fixed bayonet and the bogey of fabrications at the ready, Washington is implementing its hegemonist plans.

IZVESTIYA ON STEADFASTNESS FRONT MEETING

PM091157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov "International Commentary": "Important Decisions"]

[Text] A conference of foreign ministers of the Arab member countries of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front -- Algeria, Syria, Libya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen -- and also the PLO has been held in Algiers.

The conference comprehensively analyzed the situation in the Near East and adopted decisions aimed at consolidating the Arab states' efforts with a view to wrecking the dangerous new plans of American imperialism, Israeli Zionism and Arab reaction.

To achieve its chief aim in the Near East — the establishment of U.S. military-political supremacy there -- Washington is seeking increasingly actively to involve conservative Arab regimes in the Camp David process. If successful, the United States is planning on knocking together a military bloc under its auspices in the Near East. It is for the sake of this, in particular, that efforts are being made to restore relations between Egypt and those Arab countries which Washington intends to draw into a "strategic consensus" on an anti-Soviet basis.

Seeking the repeal of the decisions of the 1978 and 1979 Baghdad pan-Arab conferences suspending relations with Egypt, the United States, its Western allies and official Cairo are endeavoring to present the appearance of troops from the United States and its NATO allies on the Sinai Peninsula as "a major step on the road to Near East peace."

However, it is now an open secret that the replacement of the occupiers in Sinai has created an additional threat to Near East peace. The Sinai operation, as is known, has also led to a sharp increase in Israel's expansionist aspirations, which are being fortified by the generous promises of Tel Aviv's partner in the "strategic alliance" -- Washington. Thus, NBC TV company reported recently that the American administration is planning to supply Israel with a very large arms consignment worth $2.5 billion....

In this situation, as the Algiers Conference showed, the Egyptian leadership's total rejection of the Camp David agreements and its practical steps in support of the Arabs' struggle against Israeli expansion are to be the essential condition for Egypt's return to the pan-Arab ranks. The conference participants urged Arab states to consistently fulfill the obligations stemming from the decisions of the Baghdad summit conferences.

The communique adopted by the conference participants emphasizes that the strategic alliance of Washington and Tel Aviv represents the chief threat to the Arab peoples. The aim of the United States and Israel in the Arab world is to involve other Arab countries in the Camp David process and push them onto the path of capitulation.

Enjoying unlimited U.S. military-political support and making use of contradictions in the Arab world, the document states, Tel Aviv's Zionist leaders are deriving the maximum benefit from the Camp David agreements. This is evidenced by the Israeli military's continuing aggressive acts against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, which are aimed at detaching part of the territory of southern Lebanon, and by the attempts to impose so-called "administrative autonomy" on the population of the occupied Arab territories.

The conference particpants appealed to Arab states to deal a resolute rebuff to the American-Zionist plan to create in the Arab east a military-strategic bloc led by the United States, and to oppose the imperialist presence, above all the military presence, in the region. The interests of Israel and American imperialism, the document points out, are also served by actions aimed at kindling local conflicts in the region. The document resolutely rejects any attempts aimed at widening the Iran-Iraq war by drawing other countries into it.

The conference participants expressed profound gratitude to the socialist community countries, above all the Soviet Union, and to all democratic forces which wage the struggle against imperialism and come out for peace and in support of the Arab peoples' right to decide their destiny themselves.

The Algiers Conference showed that the Arab peoples and the member countries of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front vigilantly follow the dangerous plans of the United States and Israel and that only the Arabs' joint struggle against the consequences of Israeli aggresion and the Camp David compact and for the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights can be effective.

MATERIALS ON KAZAKH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Grishin, Others Attend

LD111621 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0120 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Alma Ata airport is decorated with the state flags of the USSR and the fraternal union republics. Delegations from all corners of our multinational homeland have come to take part in the celebrations devoted to the 250th anniversary of the voluntary accession of Kazakhstan to Russia.

The delegation of the capital of the USSR, hero-city Moscow, is headed by Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The delegation of the hero-city of Leningrad is headed by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom.

The delegation of the RSFSR is headed by Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR.

The delegation of emissaries from the Ukrainian SSR is headed by Vatchenko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

Polyakov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR, heads the Belorussian delegation.

The delegation of the Uzbek SSR is headed by Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party.

A Georgian delegation is taking part in the celebrations. It is headed by Gilashvili, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR.

The delegation of the Azerbaijan SSR, which has arrived in Alma-Ata by air, is headed by Khalilov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Songayla, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers, heads the delegation of the Lithuanian SSR.

Kalin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR, is the head of the Moldavian SSR's delegation.

A delegation has arrived from the Latvian SSR headed by Ruben, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR.

A delegation of the Kirgiz SSR has arrived headed by Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kirgiz Communist Party.

The delegation of the Tadzhik SSR is headed by Nabiyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party.

The head of the Armenian delegation is Sarkisov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR.

Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party has arrived at the celebrations in Alma-Ata.

The delegation of the Estonian SSR that has arrived in Alma-Ata is headed by Kebin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR.

The guests were warmly and cordially welcomed by Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Party, Government Greetings

LD111442 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0120 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, to the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Kazkh SSR Council of Ministers on the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's unification with Russia and the award to the republic of the Order of Lenin; date of message not given]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly and cordially congratulate the workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia and all the working people of the Kazakh SSR on the remarkable jubilee -- the 250th anniversary of the voluntary unification of Kazakhstan with Russia and the award to the republic of the Order of Lenin. All the peoples of our great homeland are marking this great holiday together with the Kazakh people.

The sources of political, economic and cultural links between the Kazakh and Russian peoples go back many centuries. The close cohesion with Russia became the turning point in the history of Kazakhstan. It saved it from devastating invasions from foreign conquerors, accelerated the national consolidation of the Kazakh people and promoted the spread of democratic Russian culture and revolutionary thought. Together with the Russian proletariat and under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, the people of Kazakhstan actively participated in the struggle against czarist autocracy and local feudals for the triumph of socialist ideals. The Great October victory delivered the Kazakh people forever from oppression and lawlessness and opened before them wide vistas of social progress, the formation of their own national statehood and the development of economy and culture.

The implementation of the Leninist policy of industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the cultural revolution and the selfless help of the Russian and other peoples of the USSR ensured the rapid ascent of the Kazakh people to socialism. Their steadfast loyalty to the principles of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism were displayed with special force during the harsh years of the Great Patriotic War. Kazakhstan was one of the most important arsenals of the country. The sons and daughters of the republic, alongside with the fraternal peoples, courageously fought against the fascist invaders for the freedom, honor and independence of our homeland.

In the postwar period the republic has achieved a high rate of economic development. Its economy is an integral part of the country's single national economic complex and has made a weighty contribution to the construction of a developed socialist society. Today's Kazakhstan is one of the country's main granaries.

At the same time the republic is a region of many branches of industry. The image of contemporary Kazakhstan is determined by powerful fuel energy complexes, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, chemical and light and food industries, and is a great achievement of the socialist epoch. The heroic Virgin Lands epic was a glowing demonstration of the fraternal cooperation and friendship of the peoples. Kazakhstan's thousands of millions of poods of grain and increasing output of animal husbandry produce are a significant contribution on the part of the republic's working people to the country's Food Program.

The material and cultural standard of living of Kazakhstan's working people is constantly improving. Housing construction is underway on a broad scale; every year hundreds of schools, kindergartens, shops, hospitals, clubs, cinemas and sport facilities are opened in towns and villages. Science, culture and education have attained new heights. All this bears convincing witness to the advantages of the socialist order and to the vital force of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, the result of the monolithic cohesion of the Soviet peoples in a united fraternal family on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The working people of Kazakhstan, under the leadership of the republican party organization, are struggling steadfastly to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers express their firm conviction that all the working people of Kazakhstan will continue to devote all their efforts, knowledge and energy to further strengthening the economic and defense potential of the motherland and will mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new achievements in communist construction.

Long live the Kazakh SSR, its hardworking and talented people!

Long live the USSR, the great homeland of all of our peoples!

Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to the victory of communism!

Kunayev Receives Award

LD111550 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0120 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Yesterday in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; Comrade Imashev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR; and Comrade Ashimov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, were presented with Kiev's 1,500th anniversary medals. In a solemn atmosphere the awards were presented by Vatchenko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, who had come as head of the delegation of the Ukrainian SSR at the celebrations devoted to the 250th anniversary of the voluntary accession of Kazakhstan to Russia. He warmly congratulated those who received the awards. Comrade Kunayev expressed thanks for the award and wished the communists and all the working people of the fraternal republic new successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the May 1982 plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Present at the presentation of the awards were Miroshkin, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; Kapto, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; and Dzhiyenbayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR.

Kunayev Introductory Address

LD121150 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Report on introductory speech delivered by Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, at 11 June festive meeting at V.I. Lenin Palace in Alma Ata marking the 250th anniversary of the voluntary accession of Kazakhstan to Russia -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] "Dear comrades, esteemed guests, it is with a feeling of great joy that the whole of our multinational country is celebrating this historic date: the 250th anniversary of the voluntary accession of Kazakhstan to Russia. This remarkable jubilee, which today has brought together representatives of the fraternal republics to the ancient land of Kazakhstan, is a real feast of friendship and brotherhood of the Kazakh people with the great Russian people and with all the peoples of our great and united motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [applause] This, our jubilee, has acquired special sense and importance from the fact that it is celebrated in the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Having forever united its fate with that of Russia, the Kazakh people entered on a path of genuine progress and joined in the great international brotherhood of the builders of a new world, obtaining a sacred right to be an integral part of the great Soviet people. [applause]

"We are today addressing words of love and appreciation, first of all, to the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, the Politburo and to the outstanding party leader and statesman of modern times, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whose name and deeds will always be close to the hearts of the Soviet people, and especially to us, the people of Kazakhstan. [applause] The communists and all the working people of our republic will never forget the enormous personal contribution made by Leonid Ilich to the all-round development of Soviet Kazakhstan. In the annals of the heroic epic campaign of Virgin Land reclamation, and in all other fields of social, economic and spiritual life, there are everywhere traces of everyday support on the part of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, as well as of the general staff of our party -- the Leninist Central Committee, which is leading our people assuredly along the path of great Lenin. [applause]

"Today, from the bottom of our hearts, we welcome on this festive day the envoys of the hero-city of Moscow, the heart of our socialist motherland, the heart of that glorious Soviet Russia, upon which are permanently fixed the eyes of progressive mankind -- a symbol of peace, source of ever triumphant ideas of friendship and brotherhood of nations, a reliable bastion of peace throughout the world. [applause] With much warmth and with open hearts we welcome the delegation of the working people of our glorious capital, Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. [applause] We are truly glad to see present at our celebrations the delegation of the hero city of Leningrad, the cradle of the Great October Revolution, which brought freedom to all the peoples of our country. [applause]

"At any stage of progress we have always relied in everything on the friendly shoulder of the Leningrad working class and its vanguard intelligentsia. With a sense of sincere gratitude we say that the glorious city on the Neva is the (?market) of every Kazakhstanian. [applause]

"Allow me to cordially greet the delegation of the city of Lenin, led by Comrade Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom. [applause]

"We warmly greet the delegation of the Russian Federation, and in its person, the great Russian people who gave the world the great Lenin, and rallied the peoples of the country into one inviolable Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [applause]

"The love of the Kazakh people for the great Russian people is limitless, as limitless as the generosity of the Russian spirit and the greatness of their national exploit and the [passage indistinct] nations and ethnic groups of our state. [applause]

"Allow me, dear comrades, to express profound gratitude for the pleasure you have shared with me, representatives of the Russian Federation, led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. [applause]"

Comrade Kunayev warmly and cordially greeted the leaders and representatives of the delegations from the fraternal republics, and also our compatriot, renowned Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Vladimir Alekseyevich Shatalov. He congratulated veterans of the party, the revolution, civil and fatherland wars, communists, komsomols organization members and youth, all working people of Kazakhstan, and wished them fresh labor successes in the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. He then declared open the solemn session of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, devoted to the 250th anniversary of the voluntary accession of Kazakhstan to Russia.

Kunayev Presents Report

LD121346 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Report on report delivered by Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, at 11 June festive meeting at V.I. Lenin Palace in Alma Ata marking the 250th anniversary of the voluntary accession of Kazakhstan to Russia -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] "Dear comrades! The voluntary incorporation of Kazakhstan into Russia, which began 250 years ago, is one of the exceptionally important events in our glorious annals. The working people of Kazakhstan mark this auspicious jubilee as a landmark in the history of the Kazakh people, as a great and shining holiday of inviolable friendship with all the peoples of the boundless country of the soviets. [applause]

"This is why we hold so dear the words of the warm greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. We regard this greetings message as yet another proof of the concern of our beloved Leninist party for the all-round development of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. [applause] On this day, so joyous to us all, we express, from the bottom of our hearts, the most sincere gratitude to our party and government for their good wishes and the favorable assessment of the contribution made by Kazakhstan to the all-national cause of the construction of communism. [applause]

"Each of us has received with profound emotion the news of the award to the republic of the third Order of Lenin, which has been presented to us today by Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. We would like to express our appreciation to Viktor Vasilyevich for the moving address he made, as well as for his congratulations on the occasion of this distinguished award. [applause] At this festive hour we express the same profound gratitude to dear Leonid Ilich, whose warm message addressed to the working people of Soviet Kazakhstan will lend us new strength and energy for further effort. [applause] For all of us, every word of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding politician and statesman of modern times, a man who is closely linked with Kazakhstan, is precious, because of its considerate good will, remarkable simplicity, profound concern and care. [applause] Allow me, comrades, on behalf of you all and on behalf of all the working people of the republic -- whose banner proudly bears five high awards of our country -- to declare to the CPSU Central Committee that we shall work even harder to put into effect the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the May 82 CPSU Central Committee plenum, and to put into practice the counsels and behests of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the faithful continuator of the great Leninist cause. [applause]

Comrade Kunayev then noted that the voluntary accession of Kazakhstan to Russia corresponds to the fundamental interests of the Kazakh working people and is of tremendous progressive importance because it forever united the historic destiny of the Russian and the Kazakh people. What is most important -- as history has confirmed -- is that the Kazakh people, within the context of Russia, not only joined in the front-ranking Russian democratic culture, but also in the revolutionary movement and the ideas of Marxism. They received them by means of keen intellect and ardent hearts. Yet is was only after the triumph of the Great October Revolution that the Kazakh people obtained both social and national freedom.

"The Great October Socialist Revolution has been the main event of the 20th century in the history of mankind. Ushering in the communist order of things, the revolution put an end to all forms of exploitation and opened before the Kazakh people and all the other peoples of the USSR a new and truly happy chapter in their centuries-long history.

On this festive day we can say with full justification that the working people of Kazakhstan will forever cherish their gratitude for all this to great Lenin and to the party he created. [applause]

"On this day of our celebrations, the Kazakh people have every justification for expressing the sincerest gratitude to their older brothers, the Russian people, and all the peoples of our homeland for their fraternal alliance and unselfish assistance in the struggle and the work for everything that Soviet power and our own party have given to Kazakhstan." [applause]

Comrade Kunayev went on to note that Kazakhstan has been given unselfish assistance by all the peoples of our country. The industrial development of the republic has been accompanied by a rapid increase in the ranks of its working class and technical intelligents. The Soviet way of life, which was born in the process of revolutionary creation and which is based on the laws of the socialist society, has changed people out of all recognition. National and class discord has vanished for ever into the past.

The loyalty of Soviet people to the sacred bonds of friendship and fraternity has withstood the sternest tests, Comrade Kunayev said. Among them, none was more severe than the testing by a war without precedent -- during which the question of whether the first state of workers and peasants on earth was to survive or not -- was decided. The inviolable friendship of our peoples turned out to be a monolith which utterly routed fascism, the spearhead of world imperialism. The Kazakh people and the working people of Soviet Kazakhstan also carried out with honor their patriotic and internationalist duty to the homeland during that war. Once the cruel enemy had been cast back, Kazakhs assumed patronage over regions and cities which had suffered during the barbaric invasion and gave them such help as was possible at that unprecedentedly difficult and harsh time.

Referring to the complexity of the international situation, Comrade Kunayev stressed that it is our duty to strengthen the defense might of the Soviet state in every possible way, so that no contingency should ever catch us unawares.

"Comrades! Any stage in the modern history of our republic and the entire country shows persuasively that the fraternal friendship of the peoples has always been, is and will be a mighty accelerator and most reliable guarantee for all achievements. That was also how it was during the postwar years when Kazakhstan was again turned into a gigantic construction site. The names of the new, socialist cities were highlighted: Temir-Tau, Rudnyy, Shevchenko, Balkhash, Yermak, Karatau, Lisakovsk, Kentau and Leninogorsk. The expanses of Kazakhstan were lit by the light from wonderful, new achievements. The bright light illuminated for the whole country the wishes of our party, which entrusted Soviet Kazakhstan with a new cause of unprecedented scale, a cause which has gone down in the annals of our socialist community as a symbol of an exploit of all the people and the unity of action of nations and ethnic groups. This is what the unforgettable Virgin Lands epopee became for all of us.

"As Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev rightly pointed out in his wonderful book "The Virgin Lands," the development of virgin land and land which had fallen into disuse gave a mighty impetus to the development of productive forces in Kazakhstan, to the growth of its economy, science and culture. Indeed, the Virgin Lands are now more than the gold of choice grain, [words indistinct] animal husbandry. The Virgin Lands are the location for unique industrial giants, for new towns and workers' settlements, higher education establishments, schools, places of culture and sports complexes. They are a broad panorama of new projects [words indistinct]. They present bright and clear prospects for majestic new achievements for the sake of the further strengthening of the economic might of our entire Soviet state. And finally, the Virgin Lands are the home of a completely new type of skillful and careful worker, a zealous master of the land who has been fundamentally renewed by his work, the work of his sons and daughters, for whom the Virgin Lands have become an inspiring symbol of the honor of work and life.

This, comrades, is the meaning of today's Kazakhstan virgin soil. [applause]

"Only through the efforts of the whole country and the persistence in hard work of people rallied by the party have we been able to perform such a grandiose and unprecendented task. And we have indeed carried it out with success, which was ensured by the general staff of the virgin soil front, led by the glorious son of the Great Russian people, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause] Many of us have been learning from him the Leninist style of work, seeking the good of the people. His example has taught us how to work assiduously, how to apply principles, how to show warmth and concern and a caring attitude toward people. These qualities, dear comrades, can never be forgotten. [applause]"

After describing economic, social and cultural progress in Kazakhstan, Comrade Kunayev noted that our republic is making considerable contributions to the all-union efforts and that the leading force in the struggle for the solution of political, social and economic tasks is provided by the Kazakhstan CP, an energetic and experienced detachment of the CPSU.

Looking forward to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, Communists and all working people of the republic are increasing their efforts in order to successfully put into effect the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakhstan CP Congress.

"An important landmark in the life of the party and the country has been provided by the May 82 CPSU Central Committee plenum, at which a purposeful and [word indistinct] report was delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This report showed vigorously the great dimensions of the vast work carried out by our party and our whole people since the CPSU Central Committee plenum held in March 1965, which resulted in an unswerving growth of the well-being of all Soviet people."

In the Food Program, noted Comrade Kunayev, our republic has been allocated quite an important role, as our republic has at its disposal developing agrarian resources the basis of which was laid during the heroic epic of the Virgin Land reclamation campaign. After dealing with the tasks facing the republic in connection with the Food Program, Comrade Kunayev expressed his conviction that the working people of Kazakhstan would make every effort to implement the plans mapped out by the party.

"Comrades, rich is the history of friendship and brotherhood of our people. The links uniting Kazakhstan with Russia are dear to us all; every page and every line of their history are precious to us, because all the aspects of our joint destiny, tested by the trials of the past, today point toward a happy communist future. The friendship of peoples constitutes the supreme manifestation of the greatest will of the people. Mindful of this, we internationalists and Leninists should guard this friendship and make every effort to consolidate it so that at no time will it suffer damage from any quarter. Let this be clear, once and for all, to everyone who dreams of cracks in the Leninist monolithic friendship of the people; we Communists, and all the Soviet people will never let anyone, under any pretext, make an attempt against the unity and the cohesion of our beloved party. [applause]

"We are celebrating our festive day under a peaceful sky which amounts to the most precious achievement that we, the people of Kazakhstan, along with all the Soviet people, greatly appreciate. Together with all the Soviet people we, the people of Kazakhstan, angrily condemn the adventurist measures launched by world reaction which jeopardize the vital interests of peace, [words indistinct] to avert a nuclear disaster, and to consolidate the chances of peace throughout the world.

The working people of Kazakhstan support the Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. We know that peace on earth will be preserved and strengthened [words indistinct] brotherhood of equal nations [words indistinct]. [applause]

"With the great Russian people, under the leadership of the party of Lenin, we have covered ground equivalent to epochs. Together with them we have experienced the happiness of joint struggle and victories, the happiness of peaceful, creative labor for the sake of the bright future of communism. That is why [words indistinct] gratitude and respect for the Russian people, our own party, its Leninist Central Committee, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding politician and statesman of the present time and fiery fighter for peace throughout the world. [applause]

"Today, on a day of [word indistinct] celebration, we repeatedly declare our loyalty to our own Leninist party, which is carrying high the banner of socialist internationalism. Long live our united, mighty, multinational homeland, the USSR! [applause] Glory to the great Russian people, a fighting people, an heroic people! [applause] May the all-conquering Leninist friendship of the peoples of the country of the soviets become stronger! Long live the CPSU, which organizes and inspires all our victories! [applause]"

Grishin Addresses Meeting

LD121320 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Report on speech delivered by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom Central Committee, at 11 June festive meeting at V.I. Lenin Palace in Alma Ata marking the 250th anniversary of the voluntary accession of Kazakhstan to Russia -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] "Dear comrades, today on ancient, and at the same time youthful, Kazakh soil, a great sociopolitical event is being solemnly celebrated -- the 250th anniversary of the voluntary accession of Kazakhstan to Russia, and the award to the republic of the Order of Lenin. This is a joyous holiday for the Kazakh people, all fraternal peoples, and our great homeland and something for all of us to celebrate. [applause]

"First and foremost, permit me to convey heartiest congratulations to the Kazakh people and ardent wishes for new successes and happiness to the leaders, communists and all the working people of the republic, from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

"In passing on his profound respect for the industrious Kazakh people, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expresses firm confidence that Soviet Kazakhstan will continue to steadily accelerate the pace of socioeconomic and cultural development and to confidently advance along the Leninist path of communist construction. [applause]

We are all gratified by the warm greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Kazakh CP Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, to the workers, kolkhoz farmers, intelligentsia and all the working people of the republic in connection with the 250th anniversary of the voluntary incorporation of Kazakhstan into Russia and the award to it of the Order of Lenin. [applause] The greeting makes a high assessment of the historic path taken by the Kazakh people and their achievements in socialist and communist creation.

"Kazakhstan today, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, is one of the principal granaries of the country. It is also an area with a mighty multisector industry.

The achievements of Kazakhstan are great. This is socialist internationalism in action and convincing evidence of the superiority of the socialist system and the great vitality of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU. [applause]

"On behalf of Moscow's delegation attending the celebrations marking this auspicious date, permit me also to pass on hearty congratulations on the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's incorporation into Russia and the lofty award conferred by the homeland to the Kazakh CP Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, to the working people of the republic from the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow Soviet of People's Deputies, communists and all working people of the capital of the USSR, Hero-City Moscow. [applause]

"It is profoundly portentous that the 250th anniversary of the voluntary incorporation of Kazakhstan into the USSR is being celebrated in the year of the glorious jubilee of our united multinational state. Our state, which was born 6 decades ago by the will of the peoples themselves as a result of the voluntary unification of the Soviet republics, has become a great socialist fatherland for all the nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union. "The fraternity of working people and the feeling of belonging to a united family arose in the mighty and fraternal union of free republics during the creation of a society of developed socialism. The indestructible Leninist friendship of the peoples was born."

For the Kazakh and Russian peoples, this unification, Comrade Grishin continued, traces its origins to the 4th decade of the 18th centruy. This was when the process of the voluntary incorporation of Kazakhstan into Russia began. This was a turning point in the historic destinies of the Kazakh people. Comrade Grishin went on to speak about the historical stages of the formation and development of Kazakhstan in the united family of the fraternal peoples, and on how the republic has caught up with centuries of development in a historically short period.

"The achievements of Kazakhstan in all spheres of the economy and public life during the years of Soviet power are truly immense. All Soviet people are rightly proud of them. Many industries have been created and they are successfully developing. By 1980 the volume of industrial production had exceeded that of 1940, before the war, 32 times over. It was almost double that of 1970. This means that yet another industrial Kazakhstan has, as it were, appeared on the territory of the republic during the last 10 years."

With every passing year, Comrade Grishin continued, the contribution of Kazakhstan to the united national economic complex of the country is growing. The work which has been carried out here by multinational collectives, with the active participation of other union republics, is also unprecedented in its scale. This is yet more convincing evidence of the great strength of the fraternity of the Soviet socialist nations.

"Major results have been attained by the working people of Kazakhstan in the development of agricultural production and in the implementation of the party's agrarian policy, as it is now. The epopee of the Virgin Lands occupies a special place in the history of Kazakhstan and the history of the country."

Comrade Grishin noted the immense personal contribution made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the development of the Virgin Lands. The years during which Comrade Brezhnev was working in Kazakhstan, he said, were a period during which a drastic turning point in the development of the republic's economy and culture occurred. In recent years, even when the harvest was poor, the Kazakhstan farmworkers made 1 billion poods of grain crops the norm.

"The achievements of the working people of Kazakhstan are, first and foremost, the result of the victory of socialism, the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR and the Leninist nationalities policy of our party. They are the result of the consistent organizational and political work of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding politician and statesman of the present day. [applause] They are the result of the immense and fruitful work of the Kazakh CP and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, who is a talented organizer and an authoritative leader." [applause]

The Kazakh CP, Comrade Grishin continued, is a militant, tried and tested detachment of our Leninist party. The communists of the republic are displaying true internationalism by making a huge contribution to the economic and cultural affairs of the entire country and to the development of the friendship of the Soviet peoples. The successes of Soviet Kazakhstan are inseparably linked to the achievements of all the fraternal republics of the Soviet Union.

"Today, as the 250th anniversary of the voluntary incorporation of Kazakhstan into the USSR is celebrated, Soviet people can see for themselves how strong and durable is the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union, how indestructible is the unity and cohesiveness around their own Communist Party. The great CPSU is the recognized vanguard of our people. It is the organizing and mobilizing strength in the struggle for the all-round flourishing of our state's economy and culture, for the raising of the working-people's standard of living.

"The leadership of the party, its indomitable energy and work are a guarantee of the coming victories of communism. Our people have a profound faith in their own party. Behind it they are boldly advancing along the path of progress and creation. For almost 20 years an outstanding role has been played in the drafting and implementation of the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The enormous work done by Leonid Ilich, directed at the all-round progress of Soviet society, the consolidation of the country, the socialist community and the world communist and workers' movement, and at strengthening peace, has brought him the profound esteem of the Soviet people, the recognition of progressive mankind and high prestige on the international arena." [applause]

Comrade Grishin went on to say that the Soviet people unanimously approve of and support the wise internal and foreign policy of the CPSU, the persistent and purposeful work of the party Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, and Comrade Brezhnev personally, for the further strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our state, the raising of the people's well-being, and the preservation and strengthening of peace throughout the world.

"Dear comrades! It is with great pleasure that I carry out an honorable mission on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that is to present the Kazakh SSR with the supreme award of our homeland." [applause]

Comrade Grishin read the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. To tempestuous and protracted applause he pinned the Order of Lenin to the banner of the Kazakh SSR. He heartily congratulated the workers, kolkhoz farmers, intelligentsia and all the working people of Kazakhstan on the great award. He passed on the text of the jubilee greeting from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Officials Attend Performance

LD121600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Summary] The Kazakhstan festival continues with sports, song and dance performances at various celebrations and a performance of "Always Together," a spectacular in an Alma Ata sports stadium extolling the unification of Kazakhstan and Russia. "Present at the performance were Comrades Grishin, Kunayev, Romanov, Rashidov, Solomentsev, the heads of delegations from the union and autonomous republics, and guests of honor."

NURIYEV TO HEAD AGROINDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

LD112042 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Implementing the resolutions of the May Central Committee plenum and in light of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning improving the management of agriculture and other branches of the agroindustrial complex, the USSR Council of Ministers has formed a Commission of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers for Dealing With Problems Concerning the Agroindustrial Complex composed of the following members:

Commission chairman: Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers;

Members of the commission are USSR ministers, chairmen of state committees; executives of the State Planning Committee and the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of the USSR.

The execution of the decisions of the Commission of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers for Dealing With Problems Concerning the Agroindustrial Complex, adopted within the framework of its competence will be mandatory for all the ministries and administrations of the USSR and the union republics, organizations, enterprises and establishments.

CHERNENKO AT KRASNOYARSKIY KRAYKOM PLENUM

LD150950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The plenum of the Krasnoyarskskiy Kraykom today discussed results of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks before the kray party organization that stem from the speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the USSR Food Program for the period up to 1990 and on measures for its realization.

Warmly received by those present, the plenum was addressed by Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 9-11 JUNE

LD120316 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 9-11 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

9 June

Reaping of winter rye has started in Omskaya Oblast farms. (0400 GMT)

Haymaking in progress in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. The oblast plans to procure over 3 million tons of hay, silage, haylage, straw and vitaminized grassmeal this year. (0400 GMT)

Harvesting of pernnial grasses is in progress in Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast in Kirgizia. (0600 GMT)

Spring sowing has been completed almost throughout the country. Spring crops occupy 141.3 million hectares. Almost 85.5 million hectares constitute grain and leguminous crops, excluding corn. The plan for sowing millet, rice, sunflower and corn for grain has been overfulfilled. Sowing of buckwheat is continuing; this crop occupies more than 1.5 million hectares. Soya sowing is in progress in Amurskaya Oblast and other regions in the far east. Soya occupies 732,000 hectares in the country as a whole. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes throughout the country are continuing to sow potatoes and vegetables. Irrigation machinery is in action. Rain has fallen in many parts of the European section of the country and a number of areas in Kazakhstan and Siberia, creating favorable conditions for plant development. Harvesting has started in the south of the country. All union republics have started procuring fodders for stockbreeding. Grain is being harvested in central Asia and the Transcaucasus. Uzbek machine operators have already threshed winter barley on 70,000 hectares, and Turkmen machine operators have threshed 30,000 hectares. The winter harvesting teams have gone out into the fields in the north Caucasus. (1100 GMT)

10 June

Town citizens in Saratovskaya Oblast have helped to gather in hay and natural grasses from 200,000 hectares. (0800 GMT)

Mass threshing of wheat and barley has begun in the valleys of south Kirgizia. Spring drought caused much damage to the grain fields in Oshkskaya Oblast; agricultural workers have changed their traditional harvesting methods. They are now concentrating machinery on the irrigated areas, and are harvesting twice as fast as last year. (1000 GMT)

Farms in Kulyabskaya Oblast, Tadzhikistan, have started harvesting grain crops on irrigated lands. The land cleared of winter crops is immediately being sown with corn. (1100 GMT)

Haycutting has started in Khabarovskiy Kray. Over 1 million tons of hay, silage, vitaminous and grass meal, and haylage is to be laid in for public animal husbandry. (1100 GMT)

Barley harvesting has ended in Turkmenistan; many farms finished the work in just a week. Some rayon farms have average yields of over 20 quintals per hectare. Combines are now moving onto the wheat fields. (1300 GMT)

Laying in of fodder has started in the Ararat Valley, Armenia. (1300 GMT)

Kazakhstan: 30 million hectares have been set aside for haymaking. Grass has already been cut on the first million hectares. (1800 GMT)

11 June

Farms in Omskaya Oblast have procured the first thousand tons of vitaminized grassmeal.

Fodder procurement is also in progress in Tadzhikistan; 400,000 tons, a quarter of the plan, have already been procured. All oblasts in the Ukraine are procuring fodder; pasture and sown grasses have been reaped on 2 million hectares. Work is proceeding quickly in the southern part of the republic, in Khersonskaya and Odessa Oblasts and Crimea. However, in Zhitomirskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Chernigovskaya and some other oblasts the pace is slower because of equipment is not ready. (0400 GMT)

Inspection of the readiness of harvesting and transporting equipment started at Ukraine farms today. Over 84,000 grain combines as well as reapers and other farm equipment have been restored. Almost 250,000 trucks have been equipped with everything necessary to transport grains. (0800 GMT)

PRAVDA REVIEWS PROGRESS IN STOCKRAISING

PM141003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Summer on the Stockraising Units"]

[Excerpt] The main thing determining the reliable arrival of stockraising output is the creation of firm forage stocks and a well tuned "green fodder conveyor" system. The animals' uninterrupted supply with fodder in the summer is ensured, as we know, by raising various crops and making correct use of pastures. Some 40-45 quintals of fodder units are needed per standard head of livestock to ensure the sector's steady, dynamic development. In other words forage harvests must be increased by approximately 50 percent compared to the level reached. To this end the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of, for instance, Kiyevskaya and Moskovskaya Oblasts have elaborated and are implementing a system of measures providing for an increase in yield per hectare. It is based on the improvement of crop structure, the preponderance of protein crops among sowings, assimilation of the most productive strains and concern for the fertility of fields sown to fodder crops. Farms have created specialized teams, detachments and links. They have taken on the job of supplying livestock with high-quality fodder in both summer and winter.

Many farms are following the initiators' example. However a substantial proportion of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in, for instance, Chuvashia, Tambovskaya Oblast, Permskaya Oblast and elsewhere are still obtaining poor forage crop harvests. In some places attention to irrigated pastures has declined. Insufficient fertilizer is earmarked for these pastures, and the vegetable cover is not always replenished or tended promptly. Plans for surface improvement of meadows are sometimes not fulfilled. The local party, soviet and agricultural organs must take steps to increase the productivity of all fodder land and achieve a situation in which every farm fully meets the livestock sector's requirements for high-quality fodder with a balanced content of protein and other components and makes rational use of forage.

The farms of central Asia, the Transcaucasus, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine and many other republics are still cutting hay. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution on measures to increase livestock raising output in the 1982 pasturing period and to create the necessary stocks of fodder for livestock for the coming winter. This party and government document draws attention to the importance of kolkhozes and sovkhozes' all-round preparation for the crucial farming campaign and for completing it in the shortest possible time and without losses. Forage procurement requires special concern from rural party organizations and rural workers. The "green harvest" must be treated as a statewide, nationwide job. The correct approach is to involve the entire rural population, student detachments and city-dwelling patrons in the grass harvest and to make skillful use of moral and material incentives. It is important now to prepare well everywhere the technical base and storehouses for the fodder.

Laying in as much high-quality hay, cured hay and silage as possible means ensuring sufficient forage for public stockraising and also for livestock on the population's private farms.

The summer stockraising production process is gathering momentum. The workers of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Gomelskaya Oblast have set it up skillfully. Green matter is shipped to stockraising units, strip grazing is organized, and livestock is fed through the night. All this increases milk yields and weight gains, which in excess of last year's levels. Unit collectives in Stavropolskiy Kray and Cherkasskaya, Grodenskaya, Orenburgskaya and Uralskaya Oblasts have begun the pasturing season successfully.

At the same time reports of a different kind are reaching the editorial office. In Korovskaya Oblast, for instance, many summer camps have not been put in order in good time and have not been supplied with equipment and refrigeration facilities, and milkmaid teams have not been fully staffed everywhere. Shortcomings are also encountered on some farms in Irkutskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Kokchetavskaya Oblasts. The economic organs and animal technical service must step up their attention to livestock pasturing the raising of young animals, the improvement of heards' qualitative composition, the amelioration of breeding work, and the development of highly productive animal strains.

The great tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum call every stockraising unit collective to shock work. The party organizations are called on to create conditions for stockraisers to work efficiently and to arm them with leading experience and the achievements of science and technical progress. Here too, much depends on the Communists' example and ability to lead socialist competition and to lead people. It is important to ensure that existing potential for increasing milk yields and animal weight gains is utilized in the pasturing period. Achieving that means taking a clear step on the way to implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and fulfilling the Food Program and the aims of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

RAILWAYS ASKED TO DISPATCH MACHINERY TO FARMS

LD141858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Talk by Arkadiy Solomonovich Faynshteyn, deputy head of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building Transportation Directorate]

[Text] In order to punctually and fully supply agriculture with the equipment it requires we need immediate assistance from the Ministry of Railways. This is because the fate of this year's harvest is being decided now. We regret that employees of certain railway divisions are paying little attention to removing equipment from the factories which the rural areas urgently need. It may seem paradoxical, but at the present time, when crucial harvesting operations are starting, more than 11,500 tractors, 5,500 combines and more than 12,000 agricultural machines of other kinds are awaiting dispatch on the sidings of the industriy's enterprises. A particularly difficult situation has now arisen at the Kharkov tractor works, where over 2,000 machines are awaiting despatch, at the Taganrog, Ternopol, and Tula combines, and at the Voronezh and Lvov agricultural machinery plants. We beseech the railwaymen of the southern Lvov and certain other railway divisions to give us urgent assistance in punctually delivering agricultural equipment for the rural areas. That will be a specific step taken toward the successful implementation of the Food Program.

BRIEFS

CENTRAL ASIAN MEETING -- A Central Asian regional agricultural meeting concluded its work in Ashkhabad today. The participants discussed measures aimed at developing the production of cotton and other agricultural products. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 9 Jun 82 GF]